THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 112. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A CAST-OFF WIFE.

She is Banished, Declared Dead, but now Appears to Claim an Alimony —An Astonishing History of Domestic Infelicity—Curious Legal Complication.

The New York *Sun* this morning gives its readers this spicy piece of news:—

A most remarkable case of abandonment is soon to be tried in the Supreme Court of this city. It involves a curious question of law—whether a woman who has lived sixteen years as the wife of a Spanish merchant is entitled to alimony after he has deserted her. The facts in this matrimonial litigation embrace a bitter accusation of infidelity, a confession extorted under pain of death, and a publication of an account of the burial of the banished woman. On Saturday night Mr. Durand, the merchant who is accused of this astonishing catalogue of crime, was arrested in this city at the suit of Mary Durand, who asserts that she is legally his wife, and that he has deserted her. She is still young and beautiful. Mr. Durand is a commission merchant, and has an office at No. 24 Broadway. We take the wife's story from her affidavit, as follows:—

Young Love's Dream.

Mary Durand, a wife without the banns, was born in France, where her parents still reside. She arrived in this city sixteen years ago, and soon afterwards became acquainted with Mr. Durand. The acquaintance ripened into love, and they lived together as husband and wife without the ceremony of marriage. Mary, however, often reminded her consort of his promise to lead her to the hymeneal altar, and the promise was as often repeated, but the fulfilment was postponed indefinitely. They moved in respectable society as Mr. and Mrs. Durand, and not a breath of slander was whispered. The unmarried couple have had a family of five children, but only one—a boy of twelve years—survives, and he is with his father.

Accusations of Infidelity.

The couple lived in sumptuous style in a mansion up town, and then again in handsome apartments at No. 49 West Sixteenth street, and at No. 87 Clinton place. They had a handsome family of children, and they buried them. Mrs. Durand says she has done nothing unbecoming a wife during the twelve years of her cohabitation with Durand, and she believes she is his lawful wife. In July last Durand suddenly became angry and jealous of his spouse. He charged that she had had improper intimacy with a mutual friend who had visited the house. He accompanied the charge with threats of personal injury, and vehemently proclaimed that she was not his wife One of the children was then in Neufchatel, Switzerland.

Banished to France.

Early in August last Durand announced his decision. He told Mary that she must go to France, never to return to this country. He further informed her that the two could not live in the same land, and that the Atlantic should separate them forever. Durand threatened to kill her in case she should refuse to quit the country, and he added that he would cast her upon the streets but for the love he bore her child. The repudiated wife protested that she was innocent, but Durand was determined.

A Confession Under Threat of Death.

Then Durand demanded that the poor woman should sign a paper confessing that she had been untrue to her duty towards him, but she refused, and emphatically denied that she had ever been guilty of any offense. Durand, however, insisted. On the 31st of July last he called on his wife at No. 87 Clinton place, and in the presence of Miss Emily Ward he repeated his demand that she should sign a confession that she was virtually a harlot, on the pain of death. She still refused, and he left in a passion. At 4 o'clock on the next morning, while the other inmates of the house were sleeping, he dragged Mary from her bed, and, exhibiting a written paper, ordered her to sign it. Again she refused, and protested her innocence, but he presented a revolver, and threatened to take her life if she would not comply with his request. Then, under such compulsion, she signed the paper, and confessed to acts which she never committed. The husband noised the story of adultery abroad, and exhibited the proof in the paper which she had signed.

Banishment to Paris.

On the 7th of August Mrs. Durand, in pursuance of her sentence of banishment, embarked on the steamer Ville de Paris for France. Durand promised to supply her with money; but he insisted that the separation from him and the child should be final. He had previously circulated a report that she had gone to Europe for the benefit of her health.

Death and Burial.

Mrs. Durand reached France in safety, and told her story to her indignant parents. She had scarcely passed a month in her new home, when she received copies of the New York newspapers of August 31, which contained the following announcement in the death columns:—

"Died, at Geneva, at 10 A. M., Aug. 30, Mary, the wife of J. Durand."

Durand in Mourning.

Mrs. Durand says that her husband wore a weed on his hat in her memory, and told the story of her demise to his acquaintances. After this he wrote letters to her parents, informing them that she was an abandoned woman, and accusing her of shameful crimes. He also made known the fact that Mary was not his wife, and that after having lived with her for many years, he had separated from her forever.

Flight from Her Parents.

When Mary's parents heard the trumped-up story of her dishonor, their anger knew no bounds. She confessed that she was not Durand's married wife. She told her whole history to her mother. Durand still continued to send across the Atlantic the poisonous tale of her infidelity, and at last he was obliged to fly from her parental roof, and return to this city. In extreme poverty, without influential friends, she avers that Durand has boasted that he will drive her, by the exhibition of the extorted confession of her imaginary guilt, to a life of prostitution.

Durand's History.

Mary adds, in her affidavit, that Durand is reported to be worth at least $20,000, but that he does not hold the money in his own name. He arrived in this city many years ago from New Granada, South America. The order for his arrest was granted by Judge Jones, and his bail was fixed at $20,000. He is in the county jail. Mr. E. D. McCarthy is Mary's counsel, and Messrs. Brown, Hall, and Vanderpoel have been engaged by the defendant.

ENGLAND.

Her Relations with the Colonies.

Earl Grey has written a letter, which is published in the London *Times*, giving his views of the relations between Great Britain and her colonies. Lord Grey says:—

"The breaking up of the great colonial empire of England would, in my opinion, be a calamity to the colonies, to this country, and to the world; and I cannot doubt this to be the result which must be looked for from the policy distinctly declared by her Majesty's Government. In order to avert the threatened misfortune, I do not see what more judicious step could have been taken than that of suggesting to the Governments of our most important colonies that they should send representatives to meet in London in February, for the purpose of considering the present state of the relation between this country and its colonies, with the view of recommending to her Majesty's Government measures for placing those relations on a better footing.

"There is no one who has always been more opposed than myself to meddling and vexatious interference on the part of that Government in the purely local, internal affairs of colonies of which the inhabitants are capable of properly managing these affairs for themselves. But in the administration of all colonial governments questions are continually arising which affect the interests, not only of the particular colonies, but of the empire as a whole, and it would not be difficult to show that of late years the inhabitants of many of our colonies, urged on by those who profess to speak for them in this country, have set up a claim (which has been practically conceded) to be allowed to deal even with these questions according to their own will, without allowing the imperial government to exercise the authority without which a due regard to the general interests of the whole empire, and an adherence to its policy, cannot be secured in the measures of the several local governments. But if the imperial government is to exercise no authority over the colonies, there is no reason why it should incur any responsibility or expense on their behalf; and the feeling against doing so, which has of late years been so strongly manifested in Parliament, has naturally arisen from the exaggerated claims for colonial freedom of action which have been asserted.

"It therefore cannot be too distinctly understood by the colonies that the policy now adopted towards them by the home government and by Parliament, and of which they complain, is very little likely to be altered, unless they on their part are ready to recognize the propriety of the exercise of a larger measure of authority over them by the Imperial Government than they have of late been willing to submit to. I am bound to say that for my own part, much as I deplore what I regard as the virtual dissolution of our colonial empire by the adoption of the policy in question, I do not think it ought to be abandoned, except on the condition I have mentioned."

DISASTER.

Another Colliery Explosion in England.

The London *Daily News* says:—"On Friday, October 22, information reached Frome that an explosion of fire-damp had taken place in one of the Newbury pits. The pit is called the Macintosh, and had only recently been put in working order, though it had been opened five years ago. It is one of two worked at Newbury by the Westbury Iron Company (Limited), the down-shaft being at Newbury pit, and the up-shaft at the Macintosh. The depth of the latter pit is two hundred and twenty fathoms, and the average seam of coal five feet six inches.

"The system of working pursued is the eight hours' shift, and at 6 o'clock the night-men had come up and the day-men were going down. At half-past six thirteen men and boys had been let down, and the remainder were ready to follow. The lamps were duly delivered by the lampman, all being locked. In a few seconds after the last batch had gone down, a loud, rumbling noise, followed by a shock as of an earthquake, was heard, and those above ground were at once aware that an explosion had taken place. Very naturally there was great excitement, and prompt steps were taken to ascertain the extent of the disaster, and, if possible, to rescue the unfortunate men. The bailiff, Mr. Baker, descended the Newbury pit, and on entering the main level he found that the door which separated the pit had been destroyed, but he was enabled to secure the fragments, and by this means to restore the ventilation to the Macintosh pit, the draught, it should be understood, being supplied by an engine into the latter pit, while the outlet was at Newbury.

"As soon as practicable there were plenty of willing volunteers to descend the pit in search of their unfortunate comrades. It was some time ere any tidings reached the bank, and as the shock had been felt for fully half a mile around, a great crowd had assembled, and a most agonizing scene ensued. The pit gave employment to fifty-five persons, and wives and children and mothers and fathers tearfully awaited the result. When at last the first body came up the anguish of the scene was, if possible, increased. A human form remained, and that was about all. The features were scorched so as to be almost unrecognizable, and the clothes were burnt or torn apart. Thus hour after hour the sad work went on, despair and hope alternating as the cage brought up its living, or mangled, or dead freight. The colliers of some of the other pits in the district had by some means become aware of the calamity, and at once struck work to become spectators of the mournful work going on at Macintosh. It was a quarter past 1 o'clock when the last of the unfortunates was brought up. In the meanwhile, almost the entire medical staff of the district had assembled, and the injured men were carefully tended and removed to their homes, where two of them died, and we regret to hear that only one of them is likely to survive.

"The scene in the pit must have been most appalling. The dead and wounded must have been blown up and down the pit, and two had gone into a pool of water, whence they were fished up by a crook."

SOMETHING WRONG.

A Management that Wants Looking Into.

The Reading *Daily Eagle* publishes the following letter from one of the orphan girls in the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Mount Joy, and calls upon the Lancaster press to "ventilate" the matter in order that it may be thoroughly investigated. This is the first intimation we have had of any cause of complaint in that institution, but the charge is of too serious a nature to pass unnoticed. The officers of the institution owe it to themselves to demand a thorough investigation. The letter is as follows:—

Nov. 1st, 1869.

Dear Mother:—I thought that I would tell you that we get treated very meanly. I got a whipping yesterday, and had to sit down from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mother, they have 12 boys locked up, and 7 ran away; among them was Eddy H——; and you get him down to our house and ask him about it. Tell Mrs. E—— that Mary got an awful whipping—her back was black and blue. Mother, you and Mrs. E—— come up this week, and give them a talking to, and then they will let you take us home. Mrs. K—— took her three boys home; she came here and scolded Mr. Kennedy; she came on Saturday and took them to-day.

Mother, I have to scrub every morning in cold water, and if I don't get done before school time, I get a whipping. I am table waiter this week, and if we talk in the kitchen, the cook, Maggy Ready, whips us with a strap.

Mother, see Mr. H—— about it; see if every person about the house has a right to whip us, and if they are allowed to do it. There were a great many mothers here on Sunday.

Mother, whatever you do don't let on that I wrote you this letter, for I send it off without them knowing it; but you and Mrs. E—— come unexpected, and then it will be all right.

Don't tell that I wrote this letter.

Mother, since I commenced this I have to go to Mr. Kennedy to get a whipping for throwing a piece of paper on the floor.

Mother, come as soon as you can, but don't tell me when you will come. But don't forget to come, and don't tell that I wrote this. Don't write, but come, you and Mrs. E——.

From your daughter, —— ——.

THE LILLIAN.

Why the Filibustering Scheme Failed—She is Driven Out of Port Without Sails or a Pound of Coal—Desperate Situation of the Crew—Her Final Seizure.

From the Nassau Herald, Oct. 23.

On Friday, the 15th instant, a report circulated in this city that a steamer in distress and out of coal was anchored in the neighborhood of this island. Some time afterwards the Receiver-General, accompanied by the Harbor Master, went to sea in H. M. S. Lapwing, commander Sharpe, to capture the steamer outside. On the following day, about 4 o'clock P. M., the Lapwing returned to this port, having in tow a steamer bearing no colors, which afterwards proved to be the Cuban steamer Cespedes, Captain F. M. Harris, bound to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

A firm of this city had loaded a schooner on Saturday, the 15th, with coal, and applied to the custom house for a clearance, which was refused them by order of the Governor. On Monday, the 18th, after the official release of the steamer they applied for permission to put coals on board, the same sufficient to allow her to leave the colony. Again were they refused by the Governor. It was short y afterwards ascertained that the Cespedes had been released and ordered to leave within twelve hours, but no communications would be allowed.

A STEAMER ORDERED TO GO TO SEA WITHOUT ONE POUND OF COAL, AND WITHOUT SAILS.

Evidently the authorities ordered that steamer, with her fifty or more souls, to certain destruction! They were not only placed at the mercy of their enemies, the Spaniards, but also at the mercy of the elements. Is there anything to warrant such a proceeding? The commander of the Cespedes, immediately after receiving the official communication, took his decision. He destroyed all his cabins and furniture; every article that could furnish fuel was destroyed and prepared for the furnaces. He would go as far as he could and there await the result. He started that evening within the time allowed him, but the Government had not finished with him. The Lapwing had orders to follow and see him out of British waters.

On the following morning (Tuesday) the commander of the Cespedes spied some schooners at sea; he approaches one of them, she was loaded with coal! the coal that would save their vessel and their lives! The Lapwing was in sight, but they were out of British jurisdiction, and went to work with the spirit that only desperation can produce. But, alas, those men were doomed! The Lapwing approached them, fired several guns at them and captured the schooner with the coal. They then approached another vessel, this one also has coal; their hopes revive; to work again they prepare, but again the Lapwing fires and stops them. Another vessel with the precious coal is captured, and with it their last hope of salvation.

Under the circumstances, Commander Harris adopted the only course left to him; he came back to Nassau. Immediately on his anchoring the Commander sent one of his officers bearing his protest to the Governor. At 5 P. M. a gentleman of this city applies to the Governor for permission to send a legal adviser alone to the Captain. Before 7 P. M. the Receiver-General answers this gentleman, saying his Excellency the Governor had requested him to say that the personal liberty of the officers and crew of the steamer would not be interfered with, but that the vessel was under detention. This gentleman, on receipt of this letter, accompanied by a friend, proceeded to the Cespedes in order to see the commander. He was, however, detained by an officer of one of the man-of-war boats, who refused, although he read the letter above mentioned, to allow them to hold any conversation with the steamer, and it was not until 9 P. M. that they were allowed to approach her.

On the following day (Wednesday) the Receiver General made preparation for the discharge of the cargo from on board the steamer, and rumor pronounced her seized, when the military were placed on board as a guard, and her machinery disconnected. However, as no sufficient notice has reached us yet, we cannot vouch for the truth of the report.

It is our humble opinion that the Government here has acted inconsiderately in the least. Can Great Britain approve of it? What will the nations that have recognized Cuba as a Government think of it? What will the world think? Would it not have been better to have seized the steamer at once and taken the responsibility of a trial by law, than to release her and not allow her to coal? And if there were no grounds upon which to seize her, would it not have been more worthy of the Government representing the great British nation to take the responsibility of allowing her coal to depart out of British waters, if only sufficient to go to the nearest port? And if none of the above two courses could be taken, was it necessary to order the steamer out within the limited time of twelve hours?

Since writing the above the Government decided to seize the steamer, and yesterday at 4 P. M. the Receiver-General proceeded on board and took charge of the Cespedes, ordering all officers and crew to abandon her immediately. Upon what ground has the seizure been decreed we know not, but she is now in custody, and we can only say, that this is better than ordering her to sea without coal.

THE "WORLD."

Another Editorial Drive at Philadelphia—Its Politics and Police Troubles.

Under the engaging title of "Philadelphia in a Funk," the New York *World* this morning spreads itself in the following way:—

Philadelphia is in ashes—not those of fresh flame, but of the sackcloth kind. A fatal discovery has just been made which has thrown her Mayor and Councils, and her historical societies, and her antiquarians, and her autograph collectors into unutterable shame. Let us, with what calmness we may—for every pang of that "loyal community" is doubly ours—describe what has happened. Each of the three great cities north of the Mason and Dixon line has a sacred spot which is shown to all simple-minded strangers and is assumed to be the aim of all patriotic pilgrimages. In Boston has Faneuil Hall—the veritable cradle of Liberty, for the baby was taken thence when very young, but where it certainly squalled most loudly in its days of early dentition. New York has, or had, the building where Washington, as President, took the oath (which, by the by, he kept) to support the Constitution. But Philadelphia has what she and Mr. Charles Sumner think the greatest of all—the room in which Independence was declared and the equality of the races proclaimed. This room has seen rare changes; and since 1784, when an unruly mob of soldiers drove all that was left of Congress out of town, everything that carpenters and bricklayers could do to mutilate and disfigure it has been done. It was latterly settled down into a show-room, from the walls of which, properly enough, Charles Wilson Peale's revolutionary portraits—some good and some very, very bad—look down. There too—and with this no fault can be found—is the cracked bell which rang out old-fashioned liberty, perched, if we remember rightly, on a trumpery platform, adorned with caps, of the French model, of modern liberty. There, too, were all sorts of scraps and oddities besides, and among them what, if it had been genuine, was neither scrap nor oddity—an autograph letter of George Washington. To this memorial of the great rebel every pilgrim was reverentially brought. Every rowdy fireman—and Philadelphia is always nursing and welcoming rowdies of the incendiary sort—blew his horn over it, Mayors made speeches about it; and Philadelphia, with perhaps one exception, unlike New York, has solemn, pretentious Mayors.

Now for the catastrophe. One day last week a man named Emerson (not Waldo) was arrested for selling spurious autographs, and a dozen individuals, with Washington letters in their hands rushed to the magistrate's office to ascertain the value of their treasures. All were spurious. Emerson had *done* them all. In the midst of this general gloom and agitation, it occurred to the mind of Mayor Fox, a vigilant and faithful officer, that possibly forgery had invaded his temple. With a beating heart he confronted Emerson, and, with trembling accents, asked the question, "Is the Independence Hall letter genuine?" Emerson, a cautious and experienced man, declined answering the question until he should inspect the paper. A squad of armed detectives—for rogues in Philadelphia have a knack of escaping just now—guarded him to the sacred spot. He was observed to blush as he passed the statue of Washington. He entered. He looked at the document, and casting down his eyes—for he could not meet the gaze of the assembled and indignant city fathers—he meekly said:—"Oh, yes, this is some of my work;" and the curtain fell. We never before understood why the marble Washington in Chesnut street turned his back on Independence Hall.

HORRIBLE!

A Murderer Confronted with his Victim's Head.

On the 9th proximo Antoine Maurer will be hanged in New City, Rockland county, New York, for the murder of Joachim Fuerter. In its resume of the trial, the New York *Herald* says:—

During the time that Fuerter's body lay unrecognized after its discovery in the corn field, the thought of severing it from the trunk and preserving it for identification seized the mind of the prosecuting attorney. This course might be pronounced commendable, but the death head was not used alone for this purpose. When the poor little villain Maurer was safely lodged in his prison cell, and when evidence was accumulating daily to fasten more and more firmly the guiltiness of this dark crime upon him, then it was that the fiendish genius of the District Attorney developed a new idea. The murderer should be confronted with the face of his victim; the pale features and sunken eyes should meet him at unexpected moments; the grim head should be popped at him from beneath common table blankets and out of prison buckets; it should be rolled at him in his couch and presented to his horrified vision in the dead of night; thus it was hoped a confession might be wrung from him in the startled moments of his dread when this unearthly object should be thrust upon him. And this scheme was carried out. I have it through one of the gentlemen most prominent in the prosecution, that the prisoner before his trial wanted to wash his hands one day, and the opportunity was taken to confront him then with all that was left of the murdered Fuerter. Maurer, when he repeated the second time his request, was sent into an adjoining cell, where he was told he would find a bucket of water. He went and he was watched. As he stooped to dip his hand in the pail the hideous face was there—the grizzly features marked with the horror of the death struggle. There was terror marked on the face of the poor prisoner when he ran out of the cell from the ghostly bucket, but his laughing spectators saw or heard nothing that they could construe into a proof of his guilt. Again, when he sat in the hall off which his cell opens, a blanket suddenly lifted from the table by him revealed against the cadaverous head. How horrible is this story in the recital! When I heard it from the lips of one of the most reliable and estimable citizens of the county, I felt a terror that it is hard for me now to describe or realize. What must have been the horror of the guilty little prisoner when he met in that gloomy cell the gaze of the deathly eyes is more than I care to imagine. I could hardly credit these facts; but when I learned that the head is still within the prison, and when I was shown the can in which it is still preserved, I could no longer doubt that in Rockland county they have discovered a new method of procuring proof in cases of crime.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The King of Italy Seriously Ill—Heavy Snow Storm in New York —Murder and Attempted Suicide in Chicago—Reverdy Johnson's Golden Wedding.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

The King of Italy Dying—He is Reconciled to the Church.

By the Franco-American Cable.

FLORENCE, Nov. 7.—His Majesty King Victor Emanuel remains in a critical condition of health. He is seriously ill and confined to bed. The medical bulletin issued to-day announces that the King is laboring under a feverish attack, and that a miliary eruption appeared on the surface of the skin generally over his body during the past night. The King was duly informed of the fact that his life was in danger at an early hour this morning. He received the news calmly, and immediately sent for a clerical confessor, from whom, after compliance with the Catholic rule of belief, he received absolution and the holy sacrament, enjoying apparently the greatest tranquillity of mind. During the afternoon it was reported that the King was slightly improving.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 8—A. M.—United States five-twenties open heavy at 89.

HAVRE, Nov. 8.—Cotton opens flat, both on the spot and afloat, at 146f. on the spot and 135f. afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 8.—Petroleum opens firm at 61¾f.

LONDON, Nov. 8—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and account. American securities quiet: 5-20s of 1862, 83⅛; 1865s, old, 82⅛; 1867s, 83⅞; 10-40s, 77⅛; Stocks dull; Erie, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

California wheat, 10s. 2d.

LONDON, Nov. 8—11 A. M.—Linseed cakes, £10 16s. Sperm oil, £92; Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 4d.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Bourse opens quiet; Rentes, 71f. 10c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—1 P. M.—U. S. five-twenties of 1862, 83⅝; 1865s, old, 82½; 1867s, 84¼. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—1 P. M.—Red Western wheat, 8s. 11d.; red winter, 9s. 3d. Spirits Petroleum, 11d.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—A fire occurred at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning in the premises occupied by C. Bradburn & Co., wholesale grocers, involving a loss of about $30,000, which is insured as follows:—On building—Ætna, $5000; Phœnix, $5000. On stock—Cleveland, $10,000; Sun, of Cleveland, $5000; Ætna, Corn Exchange, and Manhattan, $5000 each.

Eighteen Inches of Snow.

There is eighteen inches of snow at Hudson, Ohio, this morning.

Destructive Fire—Murder and Attempted Suicide.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The planing mill, sash, door, blind, and basket factory of Alderman S. J. Russell, Nos. 68, 70, 72, 74, and 76 Fulton street, West Division, took fire this morning, and was completely destroyed. This is the third time it has been destroyed in the same way within a year. The loss is about $70,000, on which there is no insurance.

Charles Nolan, residing in Carrolton, Michigan, who had separted from his wife, yesterday paid her a visit and shot her dead. He then shot himself in the head, and at last accounts was alive, but will probably die.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Storm Through the State and on the Lakes.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The gale yesterday and last night reached as far West as Chicago. At Albany about three inches of snow fell. At Utica there is a foot of snow, and the sleighing is good. At Oswego the wind from the northwest caused the snow to drift badly. It is feared that the gale on the lakes will cause much disaster to the shipping. At Cleveland there was a high wind and considerable snow. To-day is cold and blowing a gale from the northwest. At Chicago and other points West wind northwest, with indications of snow.

The Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Stocks firm. Money quiet at 7 per cent. Gold, 126¾. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. do., new, 115¾; do. 1867, 116; do. 1868, 115¾; Ten-forties, 107⅜. Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 50¾; Cumberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 185; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 97⅜; Hudson River, 162½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 90⅝; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 183½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¼.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Cotton easier; sales of 400 bales at 25⅝c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c.; sales of 9000 barrels State at $5·10@6; Western at $5@6·65; Southern at $5·90@10. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 78,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·25; No. 3 at $1·15; and winter red at $1·37@1·40. Corn dull and prices favor buyers; sales of 33,000 bushels mixed Western at 99c.@$1·03. Oats firmer; sales of 26,000 bushels at 62@64c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $29·87½@30·00. Lard dull at 17¾@17½c. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Reverdy Johnson's Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson is to have a grand golden wedding at his country residence on the 16th, being the anniversary of his fiftieth year of marriage. All his eleven children, with wives and husbands, and his forty-eight grandchildren and two or three great-grandchildren, with numerous invited guests, will be present to witness the ceremony. It promises much brilliancy and interest.

A Slight Fire

in the Second Presbyterian Church occurred last night, but the damage is moderate.

It is intensely cold.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Cotton dull and heavy, and nominally 25¾c. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·75@8; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·25; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·25; do. family, $6·75@7·25. Wheat firmer; red, $1·35@1·40. Corn, white, nominally 95c.; new, 85@90c. Oats, 55@58c. Rye 95c.@$1. Mess Pork quiet at $32·50@33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18@18¼c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 16c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard firm at 18@18½c. Whisky unsettled and firmer, nominally $1·07.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide in Providence.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 8.—Andrew J. Miller, a German, fifty years of age, who kept a shoemaker-shop on College street, committed suicide by hanging himself yesterday morning. Miller had sold his shop, and was somewhat depressed in mind.

The Case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Having been alluded to by name in your issue of this evening, in an account of a visit by one of your reporters to Dr. Schoeppe, under sentence of death at Carlisle, I beg to correct an error which seems to me to be of some importance.

I have never "ridiculed the idea that Miss Stennecke died of poison."

But, after a careful consideration of the medical evidence in the case, I am satisfied, in common with many others who have witnessed it, that it completely fails to prove anything. The symptoms presented by Miss Stennecke before her death were most loosely and inaccurately described, and the post-mortem examination was in an extreme degree imperfect and unscientific.

Now, it will be conceded, that in order to convict a man of murder, it must first be placed beyond a doubt that murder has been committed. But there is, in the case in question, abundant room to suppose that the death was due to chronic disease. No one can say, from the evidence offered, either that it was or was not.

Hence, aside from any personal consideration, for I never saw Dr. Schoeppe and know nothing of his professional character and qualifications, I hold that it would be a most dangerous precedent to carry out his sentence. If he is guilty, he has not been proved to be so. Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. PACKARD.

No. 1415 Spruce street, Nov. 6, 1869.

GENERALITIES.

The Arctic Whaling Fleet.

The New Bedford *Mercury* says:—"There is no anxiety in our city in regard to the Arctic fleet, in regard to the season's catch. But three whalers arrived at Honolulu previous to October 21 last year, and the non-arrival of any of the vessels at San Francisco is probably owing to the fact that but few will go there on account of the port being an expensive one. Many of the Arctic whalers did not arrive at Honolulu last year until the latter part of November; and while we thank our Boston friends for their anxiety concerning our whalers, we can assure them that the owners in this city fully expect to receive this year, in due season, their regular drafts from Honolulu."

A Novel Wedding.

A novel wedding was celebrated in Memphis on Thursday. A widow lady from North Carolina, Mrs. M. Blackwell, on her way to the Red river country with all her household goods, including several children, felt an aching void, and determined to fill the place of the late Mr. Blackwell upon short notice. Procuring a marriage license with a blank for the name of the husband, she explained her wishes to the landlord of the wagon-yard where she resided while *in transitu*, who introduced to her a strapping young fellow named Daton, who was nothing loth, and the two were made one five minutes afterwards where they stood in the wagon-yard. After the ceremony the new-matched pair took up their march for their new home.

Falb's Fallible Predictions.

The cities and seaports of Peru, so far from being utterly destroyed and swallowed up as predicted by Mr. Falb, during the time intervening between the 30th of September and the 5th of October, have, upon those dates, enjoyed, singularly enough, an unusual cessation of the earthquakes which have for the past twelve months, with more or less force, visited the whole of them at frequent intervals. The prophecies of Falb, however, have caused incalculable mischief in inspiriting the people with such terror as to have induced them to leave their homes and remove goods and chattels, at the same time destroying the public quiet and paralyzing commerce.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Schmidt & Myers vs. The Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company. An action on a policy to recover for loss by fire. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $2787·50.

J. W. Supplee & Co. vs. Conrad Evan. An action on a promissory note. Verdict by agreement for plaintiffs, $224·90.

Rice, Chase & Co. vs. William Buggy. An action on a promissory note. Verdict by agreement for plaintiffs, $2158·63.

Virginia J. Tobias vs. George C. Renkauff. A feigned issue to try the ownership of personal property. Verdict by agreement for defendant.

Charles B. Dungan vs. The Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover for advances of money made by plaintiff for defendants, in negotiations for a consolidation with the Race and Vine Streets Company. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Sarah Parker, executrix, vs. Taylor & Smith. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $291·29.

John Borden & Bro. vs. Augustus Girard. An action to recover for a heater put into defendant's residence. The defense alleged that the heater was defective and failed to give the warmth it was represented as capable of giving. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Peter Schuler vs. Matthew Trudell. A feigned issue to try the ownership of a piano levied upon by defendant. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, subject to a point of law reserved by the Court.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The Court was this morning occupied with desertion cases, which were all of a trivial character.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

No prisoners were in the dock this morning and the Court was engaged solely with bail cases. The first of these that counsel succeeded in getting before the jury was one of assault and battery, the details of which were unfit for publication, and this had not been concluded at the time of our going to press.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	185	Pacific M. S.	61¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	28½	Western Union Tele.	36¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	97½	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	62½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90¾	Mil. and St. Paul R.	70¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	83¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	71¾	Adams Express	57½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86	Wells, Fargo	19¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	104	Gold	126¾
Pitt., Ft. Way & Ch.	85	Market steady.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 8, 1869.

There was a strong and active money market to-day, with a good business and speculative demand, the rates of Saturday being well maintained. The revival of activity at the Stock Board, which culminated on Saturday afternoon in some degree of excitement, has increased the business at the banks in brokers' loans, and less discounting is done by them to-day, but as the movement may be fairly regarded as a spasmodic effort of the "bulls" in Reading Railroad to raise the price of that stock, its effect will probably be of short duration.

Meanwhile prime paper is sent "a begging," and business borrowers will feel the pinch, unless they are prepared to pay 10@15 per cent. for accommodations. Call loans are active at 7 per cent. on Government and at 10 per cent. on mixed securities.

Gold moves only in answer to the wants of business. The sales opened this morning at 126¾, fell to ¾, and advanced again before noon to 126¾.

Government bonds were very quiet, with barely sufficient doing to enable us to quote, but prices of the new bonds are a fraction stronger.

The Stock market was less active to-day, but prices were quite steady. State loans were neglected. City sixes were without change, selling at 101 for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in less demand, but prices were not materially changed from those of Saturday; sales at 48¾@49. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady, with moderate sales at 54⅛. Little Schuylkill Railroad sold at 42½, and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 36½. 53 was offered for Minehill; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 118½ for Camden and Amboy.

In Canal Stocks we notice only small transactions in Lehigh Navigation at 33½ cash, to 34 seller's option. 14¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred. There was nothing done in any of the miscellaneous shares, and the bids were barely an indication of the feeling of the market.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3200	City 6s, New	101	100 sh	Leh N St.	860. 34
$200	do.	101	100	do.	860. 34
$1300	do.	101	100	do.	c. 34
$500	Leh R loan	86	200 sh	Reading	c. 49
100 sh	Penna R.	530. 54½	200	do.	85wn. 48·94
32	do.	54½	100	do.	85wn. 48·94
100	do.	54½	200	do.	48·94
3	do.	54½	30	do.	43¾
5 sh	Lit Sch R.	42¾	100	do.	48·94
100 sh	Cata Pf.	36¾	500	do.	85wn. 48·94

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do., 1864, 113¾@113¾; do., 1865, 113¾@114; do., July, 1865, 116¼@116; do. do., 1867, 116@116¼; do., 1868, 115¾@116¼; 10-40s, 107¾@107¾; Cur. 6s, 107¼@107¾; Gold, 126¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; do. 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 113¾@113¾; do. 1865, 113¾@114; do. 1865, new, 115¾@115¾; do. 1867, do. 116@116¼; do. 1868, do., 115¾@116¼; 10-40s, 107¾@107¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107¾@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 126¾@127; Silver, 124@125¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 113@113¼; do. 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do. July, 1867, 115⅞@116¼; do. July, 1868, 115¾@116¼; 10-40s, 107⅛@107¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 107¾@107¾. Gold, 126¾@126⅞. Market dull.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	126⅞	10·40 A. M. 126¾
10·25	"	126¾	11·55 " 126⅞
10·27	"	126¾	11·58 " 126¾
10·29	"	126¾	12·00 M. 126¾

Philadel

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CIVILIZATION GIBBETED.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The discussion in Michigan of the policy of restoring the public Thuggism, whose abolition has, it seems to us, worked well, returns upon us some old considerations. Judge Cooley, Judge Graves, and Governor Blair, though lawyers, and, like most lawyers of our day, brought up at the foot of the gallows, have been wise enough to see that nothing can give to a performance essentially murderous, even when operated by the hands of the law, the dignity of decency. It costs society, to say the least, as little to abstain from killing as to kill. Whether we shall do violence to our common nature by examples of public murder; whether we shall gibbet our own civilization; whether we shall take the brute method of dealing with immortal souls—these are the obvious questions. Let us appeal, however, to another experience than our own:—

In 1774 the Grand Duke of Tuscany virtually abolished the death penalty, and in 1786 it was repealed by statute. Re-enacted in 1806, it remained almost inoperative till about 1830, when the sight of two executions caused a disgust which effectually banished it. Though made legal once more, during a period of revolution, it was never enforced, and its abolition, subsequently recognized by the Italian code, still continues. British writers, lately commenting on these facts, have failed to call to mind the admirable share in this great reform of the Marquis Beccaria, the father of the movement to put an end to public legalized murder. The Grand Duke's statement of the effects of the reform recalls some of the most practical arguments of Beccaria. "The mitigation of punishment," he remarked, "joined to a most scrupulous attention to prevent crimes, and also a great despatch in the trials, together with a certainty of punishment to real delinquents, has, instead of increasing the number of crimes, considerably diminished that of smaller ones, and rendered those of an atrocious nature very rare." A statement that during the twelve years ending in 1864 crime in Tuscany was on the increase, has, we understand, been disproved; and it has been shown that, allowing for the growth of the population, the number of offenses against the laws has really been steadily diminishing. Had this not been the case the Italian Minister of Justice would not in 1865 have approved of the abolition of the death penalty, nor the popular Chamber of Parliament in 1866 have voted for it.

Such is the progress of this reform in a country which, though badly beset by brigands, and now and then by her politicians, claims to have been its nursery. Yet we, with our countless educational institutions, still deem the scaffold necessary, when the Italians, with comparatively few schools and legions of ignorant citizens, think they can afford to do away within it. Had the countrymen of Beccaria possessed our wide-spread intelligence, who will say that, with the example of Tuscany before them, their Senate would have refused to add its vote to that of the Lower Chamber in favor of abolition? In a country where ignorance, poverty, and brigandage go to cheapen life, the death penalty has proved sterile. Are we to suppose that it can only thrive here, where there is so much to make life dearer, and so much to teach us the virtue of public forbearance? We think not; and every tragic deed done on the gallows, every human life sacrificed as a warning to others, only confirm our belief. To a grossly ignorant people, an example of public mercy and self-restraint should be the most legible of lessons; an intelligent one ought to have learned the lesson by heart.

THE GALLOWS AS A GATE TO HEAVEN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A few days ago a murderer named John W. Moore was hanged at Greenville, Bond county, Ill. His victim was a young woman, eighteen years of age, and only a year married. Moore had attempted to outrage her in her own house, had pursued her as she fled towards her sister's, and stabbed her to death. He was himself married, and had one child. On the morning of the day of his execution, he wrote as follows in a letter to his wife:—

"AFTER BREAKFAST.—I have been out and eaten a little breakfast have dressed myself ready to depart. I feel calm, and my trust is in God. There have been several in to see me this morning, so thar I was somewhat annoyed; but my soul is calm in God, trusting in Him in whose sacred presence I shall soon appear; but I feel that I am going to meet a reconciled Father instead of an angry God. Farewell, dear Hannah; farewell, my dear child. Oh! meet me in heaven. I am going soon. I shall be safely landed over on the golden shore. May the Lord bless you, and save you for His name's sake. Good-by."

This would-be adulterer, and violator, and murderer here talks of his calmness of soul in the very sight of death, and asserts his confidence of going straight to heaven, as thousands have done under like circumstances. Not only in their own estimation, but in that of others, their crimes have been expiated and their evil natures transformed by the piety of their last few mortal hours, and the gallows has been to them the gate of eternal bliss. Is this a well-grounded belief, or a mere delusion of the imagination?

According to the opinion of many intelligent people, the happiness of heaven is the result, not of admission into a heavenly place, but of the acquisition in the soul of a heavenly state. They hold that a man must have heaven within, as well as around him, in order to taste its delights; and that no matter what may be his superficial condition of mind, if he dies with a heart occupied by selfish, cruel, and devilish passions, the abodes of the blessed will be as uninhabitable by him as the air by a fish, or the depths of the ocean by a land animal. This is the doctrine of Swedenborg and of his follower Emerson. Others go further, and assert that all men are naturally disqualified for heaven, and can never enter it except by a radical change of character and conduct. The change, they also say, must be at least commenced during this life, and that, too, sincerely and voluntarily. No mere impression of the mind, arising from temporary excitement, will effect it, nor yet will avail it if it be caused by the fear of some impending calamity. There must, according to this class of thinkers, be a free, unconstrained, and hearty repentance of one's evil courses, and a firm purpose to avoid them in future with all one's might. Anything less than this must, they say, prove a false ground of hope.

Viewed in this light, the class of thinkers that we are speaking of argue that the mental condition of a condemned criminal awaiting the gallows must be such as to render his chances of heaven more doubtful than they are commonly supposed to be. His repentance may be sincere and thorough; but he is like a man with a pistol at his head who is required to give up his money or sign some paper. Were he at perfect liberty he might possibly comply with the demand; and the pistol may really not control his action; but every one will admit that this is by no means certain. So when a man under sentence of death, moved by the dread of the unknown future into which he is about to be launched, betakes himself to pious language and practices, and even attains to the ecstasy of religious enthusiasm as did that brutal murderer Anton Probst in Philadelphia, we may possibly believe him to be sincere, and accept his repentance as genuine, but, at the same time, the common sense of mankind generally doubts it.

A zealous defender of the death penalty for murder once gave as a reason for its rigid enforcement in all cases when once pronounced, without interference from executive clemency, that, in his experience, wherever a criminal had thus escaped the gallows, the pious contrition which had been previously developed in him was dissipated, and he relapsed into his former evil habits. He therefore humanely insisted that this calamity should be prevented by hanging the man and thus giving him no chance to apostatize. It does not seem to have occurred to him, as it does not seem to occur to many other good people, that a piety which will not stand the wear of life in this world may not be of any permanent value in the world to come. And so John W. Moore, edifying as his state of mind would appear to have been, while awaiting his death on the gallows, may have been really no better a man than he was when he committed the crime for which he suffered; though we must charitably hope that he had really become reformed, and was not merely under a delusion. But it should not be forgotten that the only sure reformation is that which is undertaken voluntarily and persevered in through all difficulties and all failures; and that a good life with a sincere effort to obey the divine laws is better and safer than a sudden excitement of the mind under fear of death, and a religious spasm of the imagination that after all may be unfounded and deceptive.

IN SILK ATTIRE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

What is to be the costume of the emancipated woman? There is evidently an increasing gorgeousness of array upon the platform, wherever she sets her courageous foot. Miss Dickinson, having lately traversed a continent, bears a reminiscence of its broad acres behind her in her train. Miss Logan was mildly censured by her presiding officer on one occasion for her personal splendors, and she now appears "in heavy black velvet, heavy silk overskirt and panier, and gold ornaments." Miss Field, on the other hand, according to "Susie V." in the Springfield *Republican*, is "clad in simple white muslin, pure as her aspirations." Mrs. Paulina Davis, in the Hartford Convention, was "radiant in an overwhelming confusion of blue satin, black velvet, and white hair," and Mrs. H. B. Stanton in black velvet solely. The latter lady, at the Newport Convention last summer, discoursed upon the vanities of dress, while arrayed in a brilliant Roman scarf tied over the left shoulder and beneath the right arm. Yet she bears testimony in a late number of *The Revolution* against "many of the new converts, who, being persons of wealth, refinement, and cultivation, desire to make the platform highly respectable, fashionable, unobjectionable in all ways," and regrets "to hear so much said just now about the importance of keeping our platform clear of all humble, plain-spoken, uncultivated people." Now, which is to be the attitude? Under which king, Bezonian, or which queen? Is it Eugenie, or Lucretia Mott, who is to regulate the costume of the platform?

It is a new problem for reformers—Wherewithal shall we be clothed? In the anti-slavery movement no such trouble came in. We utterly fail to recall any bewildering gorgeousness of dress on that platform. Concentrated on moral ideas, women bore no "trailing clouds of glory" in the form of dry goods, and men were plain in costume as in speech. Stephen Foster, for instance, as we recall him in those better days of the Republic, had no leaning towards the vanities of dress. There is a tradition of his having once made a speech in blue yarn mittens, when the weather was cold; and in warmer moments, he was apt to handle sinners without gloves. Nor did Charles Burleigh habitually dress his hair or his person according to the requirements of a vain world. After all, there were some advantages in those good old times, when simplicity of attire had neither to be prescribed nor proscribed in *The Liberator*. Feminine orators then dressed well, as some still dress well, according to Dr. Johnson's standard, "I am sure she was well dressed, for I cannot tell what she had on."

An eminent French writer has said that the artist or man of letters needs only a black coat and the absence of all pretensions to put him on the level of the best society. And the author of "Pelham" sums it up more briefly, "There is safety in a swallow-tail." This for men—and for women, every step into the avocations of men must involve something of that simplification of toilet which man has undergone. "Let them be sea-captains if they will," said Margaret Fuller, but she did not recommend purple and fine linen as a nautical right; nor does any shipmaster, except the pirate captain of the dramatic stage, habitually tread the quarter-deck in silk and velvet. There are fitting scenes for these splendors no doubt, but the soiled planks of a public platform are unfit. There should be a conventional costume and a convention costume. Women of society cannot be won over by wearing a dress which every such woman sees to be inappropriate. The attempt to meet fashionable ladies on their own ground by dressing more elaborately than they do is like Mr. Richard Swiveller's efforts to demonstrate his clerkly qualities by carrying a pen in his mouth and another behind each ear. There is such a thing as over-doing. It is not desirable that ladies should appear on the platform in the costume of Miss Sally Brass; but it is safe to fall back on the maxim of that anonymous countess who writes Mr. Routledge's "Manual of Good Society:"—"Ladies who are neither very young nor very striking in appearance cannot do better than wear quiet colors."

THE IDEALISTS.

From the N. Y. World.

The "Carlyle and Emerson Association" is the title of a new organization the prospectus of which it is worth our while to reproduce and our readers' while to peruse.

The singularity that will strike any reader of it who has been also a reader of the two illustrious men whose names it bears is that the disciples of the chief preachers of individual effort should feel moved to combine for the purpose of associated effort. Mr. Carlyle has over and over expressly insisted that individual thought and individual effort are the true reformatory powers, and that the curse of our age is that everything is attempted to be done in it by what he calls machinery. Of course, an honest construction and acceptance of this belief of his does not hinder one from joining with his fellows to promote any specific work of justice or charity. But it does, we think, discountenance the banding together of men to promote so vast and vague an object as the salvation of the world. "I will leave the salvation of the world," says Mr. Carlyle, "to the maker of the world, and look a little to my own saving, which I am more competent to." Instead of this, these professed disciples of his have organized a league to save the world, as would appear, by virtue of his teaching. The other sponsor of the association is in quite as hostile an attitude to them, if we may judge from the whole tone of his writing. With him, too, men are all; institutions are nothing.

A more striking illustration of that proneness of our age to distrust individual effort and trust to co-operation, which Mr. Carlyle has expressly, and Mr. Emerson by inevitable inference, deprecated, could hardly be found than in the formation of an "association" to promulgate their views. The postulate of a society which professes to found itself upon them is that they are wrong in one of the most distinctive of the doctrines which they hold and inculcate in common.

But, waiving that, what is it that this association proposes to itself to do? This specific thing, among a number of nebulous and general things: "to popularize the writings and teachings of Carlyle and Emerson." But Carlyle and Emerson are quite accessible already to anybody who has a taste for them. If it is complained of them that they are both sometimes obscure, we do not imagine that the "Carlyle and Emerson Association" intend to commit the impertinence of illustrating them by notes, or by translations into the vulgar tongue, by way of "popularizing" them. And, indeed, such obscurity as there may be in them is inherent; for no appreciative reader of either will deny that he is an admirable literary artist, or admit that any other expression of his thought could be an improvement upon his own.

The truth is that the main value of the writings of Mr. Carlyle in particular is not that he promulgates a systematic scheme of religion or of morals, but that he is a continual stimulus to the feeling and the conscience of his reader, and forces him by the power of earnest appeal—all the more effective because it is unconscious—to live up more nearly to the reader's own ideal. This may be called the highest worth of any writer to any reader; but this cannot be attained in any other way, that we can see, than by individual study of the writer's works. All that an "association" can do for a student is to direct him where to go for instruction, and that, it seems to us, he would find out, in the present state of intelligence, quite as readily without the association as with it.

If the admirers of two eminent writers wish to do them honor—and that we suspect to be the real motive of this association—nobody can object. But the mode which has been chosen in this instance, we may safely say, is one which neither of the persons meant to be honored could approve, and in which many of their true admirers and disciples cannot join. It is doubtless the birth of a generous young enthusiasm, for which its possessors will by and by discover a more fruitful field. But to get up an "association" for the purpose of testifying the gratitude of pupils to instructors is a boyish way of venting enthusiasm which neither gods nor men can approve, however much they may sympathize with the spirit that prompts it.

LIQUOR LAWS IN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Last Tuesday's elections show that the prohibitionist people made good their threat to have a hand in State politics whenever they could; and their work is visible from Massachusetts to Minnesota. So far, however, as can now be seen, their main achievement has been to damage their own cause. In the two States just mentioned they made a very poor show, and in the former, where they once controlled the Legislature by an overwhelming vote, they have now lost it by a majority equally overwhelming.

The policy of the prohibitionists has been at once grasping, inconsiderate, and short-sighted. They have clamored everywhere to have the single issue—and that a moral one—which they present, raised above the great fundamental political principles on which the two great parties of the country are organized. They have not even been content to take from these parties a general declaration of sympathy with any movement for true temperance, allowing every member of the party to exercise his own discretion as to the proper means for the progress of temperance. They have sought, rather, to commit potitical conventions to the support of their extremest measures; to allow no latitude of judgment; to read out of the ranks any person, no matter how hard a worker and honest a thinker on all other questions, whose ideas on this subject did not square with their own. A man in favor of the strictest sort of license law was to be anathematized. And, in demanding those things, under all sorts of threats of "bolting" and opposing, the prohibitionists have never minced their words. By one of those curious contrasts we often see in politics, the special advocates of so-called "temperance" have furnished the most "frightful examples" of *in*-temperance in language and conduct.

The result has been thus far, as we have said, that many people have violently opposed the prohibition movement, who, had it taken another form, would have suffered it to run its chances. It has secured the hatred of many who cannot submit to see all other interests sacrificed to this. That it should gradually have lost ground, even in Massachusetts, which would naturally give it something of a welcome and support, is not wonderful when the persistency of its assumptions is considered.

If the friends of the temperance issue have learned wisdom by experience, they will hereafter content themselves with less than they have been accustomed to demand. Instead of trying to force the question on parties formed for different purposes, and instead of trying to break up those parties by reason of their unwillingness to have that dogma introduced as an article of general party faith they will seek simply to throw their influence in behalf of friends of temperance in local elections, choosing, as between any two candidates, the one whom they consider to be the best man.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DRY GOODS.

FINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE MADE EXPENSIVE SHAWLS A LEADING ARTICLE THIS SEASON.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS.
INDIA STYLE SHAWLS.
VIENNA, LONG AND SQUARE.
PARIS QUALITY BROCHE.
SCARLET, LONG AND SQUARE.
BLACK, LONG AND SQUARE.
STYLISH STRIPE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS.
CARRIAGE STRIPE SHAWLS.
SHOULDER SHAWLS. [10 16 smw
N. B.—Best Stock of Good Staple DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,
LATE WITH HOWELL & BROS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.
GEORGE F. NAGLE.
H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers.
H. C. EWING. 9 24 fmw2m

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Prouts Ainé & Dls., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 212 CHESNUT Street. 11 3wfm3

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13
CAPITAL.....$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528'70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000'00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $313,279'23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869
11½

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29½ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17½ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 548 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 28tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The night schools recently opened under the direction of the Board of School Controllers are so popular that all the applicants cannot be accommodated. 400 persons over nineteen years of age made application for admission into the school building on Master street, west of Second, but only 160 could be accommodated. On Friday evening last the school was visited by a committee of the Controllers, consisting of Messrs. MacBride, Freeborn, Jackson, and Smith, all of whom made short addresses. The committee authorized the principal, Mr. F. F. Christine, to establish another division, which will increase the attendance to about 200.

—Peter Lane, watchman on board of a vessel at Neafie & Levy's wharf, in the old district of Kensington, was found dead in the cabin yesterday morning. From the position in which he was found it is supposed that he died from apoplexy. He had fallen to one side, leaving one wrist immediately over a lamp which was burning on a table at his side. The wrist was so much burned that the wrist fell off. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

—The following are some of the principal articles exported from the city of Philadelphia during the month of October:—Petroleum, 2,581,974 gallons; bread, 109,218 pounds; lard, 133,890 do.; tallow, 243,676 do.; beef, 101,850 do.; oil cake, 509,321 do.; pork, 40,865 do.; wheat, 202,713 bushels; flour, 15,082 barrels; and corn meal, 2420 do. Nearly all the wheat was sent to Liverpool, Dublin, and Londonderry.

—A horse attached to a carriage, in which Mr. Atkinson and family were riding, ran away yesterday, and when in the vicinity of Sixteenth and Coates streets they were thrown out. Mr. Atkinson was injured about the head, and his son, aged 16 years, was also injured. They were taken home, at Twentieth and Market streets.

—John Cusick was run over yesterday afternoon by a Ridge avenue car, near Laurel Hill, and seriously injured. He was removed to his home in Manayunk.

—Margaret Taylor, aged 35 years, residing at No. 952 Cantrell street, had her leg broken yesterday by being struck. She was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Judge Benner, of Dutchess county, New York, died on Friday.

—A submarine cable between Mexico and the United States is projected.

—The brakemen on the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad are on a strike.

—Free delivery of letters commences in San Francisco on the 15th inst.

—Volunteers for Indian warfare are called for by Governor Safford, of Arizona.

—Seven murders and suicides occurred in San Francisco during the past week.

—Hon. S. Shellabarger, our Minister to Portugal, will resign and return home soon.

—Four inches of snow have fallen at Covington, Virginia, and Greensboro', North Carolina.

—Secretary Boutwell denies the report that he has sent agents to Europe to sell our bonds.

—Tennessee refuses to pay for the railroads sold to her by Andrew Johnson at the close of the Rebellion.

—An influential meeting in favor of protection to home industry was held at Detroit on Saturday evening.

—A ruffian attempting an assault upon a lady, in Stephentown, N. Y., was killed by her at one blow with an axe.

—The Massachusetts prohibitionists are carrying the war into Germany by making heavy seizures of lager beer.

—At Eddyville, Iowa, on Wednesday, a woman butchered her three children with an axe, and then drowned herself.

—Gold diggings, said to exceed those of the Cariboo, have been found on a branch of the Place river, in British Columbia.

—The Lake National Bank at Wolfsboro, N. H., has been robbed of a heavy amount. Private depositors will suffer greatly.

—The First Auditor at Washington wants the necessary legislation to enable him to close up the unsettled accounts of quartermasters.

—Otis Tufts, a well-known merchant of Boston, died suddenly on Friday night of heart disease, at the age of 65, being found lying on the sidewalk.

—The friends of Cuba in Washington are pressing the President to recognize the revolutionists as belligerents. They allege that if he does not do it Congress will.

—Several persons have been arrested in Albany, N. Y., charged with complicity in the late extensive express robbery on the New York Central Railroad. Portions of the stolen money, the amount of which has been greatly exaggerated, have been recovered.

Foreign Affairs.

—Victor Emmanuel is dying at Florence.

—Napoleon will pass part of the winter at Nice.

—Ledru Rollin has accepted a nomination to the French Corps Legislatif.

—The Sultan of Turkey will not be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

—Rochefort has arrived in Paris, and has been nominated for the Corps Legislatif.

—Hon. E. McPherson's and General Schenck's return from Europe is shortly expected.

—Very general, in London, were the evidences of public grief at the death of George Peabody.

—Indemnity the amount of 17,000,000 francs is claimed from the French Government by Jecker.

—It is probable that the rate of ocean postage will soon be reduced to one-half of the present rates.

—The French Government refuse to reduce the rates on ocean postage with this country below fifteen cents per quarter ounce.

—The concession for the proposed telegraphic cable between Belgium and this country was signed at Paris on Saturday by the Belgian Minister.

—The great Holbora viaduct, one of the greatest improvements ever made in London, was opened by the Queen with State ceremonies on Saturday.

—The French Concordat, says the Archbishop of Paris, is opposed to any decision by the Œcumenical Council on the infallibility of the Pope, without discussion.

—It is thought that, before this, Dr. Livingstone has satisfied himself whether any South African waters flow into the lake Albert Nyanza, and thereby solved the problem of African geography.

—Rich gold discoveries has been made in Sonora, Mexico.

—A revolt of rural gendarmerie in Mexico was at once put down.

—There is no truth in the rumor of dissensions in the Mexican ministry.

—Seven miners were killed and seven others seriously injured by a mining accident in Mexico.

—Mr. Seward has met with an enthusiastic reception at Guadalajara. He was to have reached Mexico on November 4, but was taken sick.

—Mr. McGregor has been liberated by Captain-General Rodas at the intercession of Consul-General Plumb, and has sailed for New York.

"Aunty," said a sentimental niece to a bereaved widow, "now you're prosperous and 'well to do' let us get some pretty tombstones for good Uncle Daniel; you know he has none at his grave."

Aunt Keziah lifted up her hands, and emphasized this touching expression:—"Jane, if they want anything of Daniel at the Judgment, they can find him without a guide-board; I tell you he'll be there in time."

An honest dame in the town of ——, standing beside the corpse of her deceased husband, bewailing in piteous tones his untimely departure, observed, "It's a pity he's dead, for his teeth are as good as ever they was."

"Why don't you ask me how I am?" smilingly said a visitor to a four-year old girl.

"I don't want to know," was little innocent's reply.

A POPULAR VESSEL.—Courtship.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 38	MOON SETS	9 12
SUN SETS	4 49	HIGH WATER	5 31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Oct. 23
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 27
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 29
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 30
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Oct. 30
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 9
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
America	New York	Bremen	Nov. 11
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 13
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 13
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Nov. 16
Paraguay	New York	London	Nov. 20
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 10
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 10
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 11
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 13
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 16
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Steelman, New Haven, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, Savannah, do.
Schr Problem, Tyler, Petersburg, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr S. P. Hawes, Jackson, New London, do.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Washington, do.
Schr E. G. Warner, Warren, Hartford, do.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, Wilmington, N.C., do.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. About noon on Saturday, saw brig Ellen F. Stewart, for Sagua, going to sea; below Brandywine Light, saw barque Black Brothers, from Havre, at anchor; off Duck Creek, saw barque F. Rock, bound down.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr Jas. Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Collins & Co.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, 7 days from Calais, Me., with lumber to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Jas. L. Bowley & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Barque Grace E. Cann, Cook, 33 days from Londonderry, Ireland, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co. 20th ult., 80 miles SE. of Cape Breton, spoke brigantine Acadia, of Pictou, N. S., bound to Buenos Ayres.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, 15 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Add'e Murchie, Murchie, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Harbert & Davis.

Schr Breeze, Overton, from Jacksonville, with lumber to captain.

Schr Southerner, Hearn, 6 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Percy, Coalwell, 10 days from Eastport, with fish to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Sylvester Gesner, Morris, 8 days from Rappahannock river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr M. Van Dusen, Compton, from Boston.

Schr H. Goodman, Bishop, from New Brunswick.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Lynn.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 6.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Dudley Breed, with barley, for Philadelphia.

Schuyler, with barley, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 6.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

S. Malloy; G. McGaffrey; Chard; Wm. Porter; Wm. Norman; A. L. Mason; J. H. Davis; Joseph Byrnes; and Catherine Terrence, all with coal for New York.

Union Delight, with coal, for Philadelphia.

J. J. Crittenden, with coal, for Wilmington. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sailed from Milford Haven 24th ult., having repaired.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, cleared at New Orleans 2d inst. for Havre, with 3706 bales cotton and 1300 staves.

Ship Staatsroad Brock, Nicolayson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 23d ult.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 6th inst.

Barque Golden West (Br.) Brown, hence, at Liverpool 23d ult.

Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult. for Philadelphia.

Brig F. H. Jennings, Noble, hence, at Helvoet 22d ult.

Brig William Welsh, Strobridge, hence, at London 23d ult.

Brig Billow, Griffin, hence at Bangor 4th inst.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence, at Salem 4th inst.

Brig F. J. Merryman, Glover, hence, at Mobile 24 inst.

Brigs Golden Lead, Dow; Hattie B. Daggett; and J. B. Brown, Bain, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Adelia, Foote, hence, at St. John, N. B., 2d inst.

Schrs M. J. Russell, and Cloud, Learnan, hence, at Richmond 4th inst.

Schr John Beatty, Price, sailed from Richmond 4th inst. for Pamunkey river, to load lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, and L. Q. C. Winhart, Mason, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 4th inst for New York.

Schrs Emily Curtis, Haskell, and Hannah Little, Godfrey, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Cabot, Parker, hence, at Boston 5th inst., reports 3d inst., in Vineyard Sound, carried away head of foremast and also maintopmast.

Schrs Hannah Little, Godfrey; William H. Tiers, Gifford; Adele Truedell, Hess; Annie May, May; Alpha, Munson; S. C. Smith, Banks; Julia A. Garrison, Smith; and R. Vaughn, Risley, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the Spar Buoy heretofore placed on Boon Island Ledge, Me., has been taken up, and a first-class iron Nun Buoy, colored red and black, horizontal stripes, has been set to mark the danger.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards		2 per cent.
" 100	"	3 "
" 200	"	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 225 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES.

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or see for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smthx

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,

GENERAL PATENT AGENT,

No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.

OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.

AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.

TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.

BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tl 1

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu1 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS,

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 25

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia: No. 98 DUANE Street and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [9 17 fmw2m

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND RO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 48 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the Shortest notice. 359

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district

For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 4 tf12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS

BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS

MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 26

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

AND

CITY WARRANTS

10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan

$6,500,000.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 90, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,

No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,

No. 309 WALNUT Street,

10 27mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

OPEN THIS DAY,

10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2 50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.

40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2.

16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4 50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.

Also, a full stock of all kinds of RIBBONS, SILKS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC. ETC.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

10 18 1m NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest price for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

10 21 thstu6m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Manager.....H. GRAU

The Manager respectfully announces a short season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, WHEN THE ORIGINAL COMPANY OF WELL-KNOWN AND FAVORITE ARTISTS, Together with the full Chorus and powerful Orchestra, who, a few years ago, created so favorable an impression in this city, and concluded one of the MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA ENGAGEMENTS ON RECORD IN AMERICA, and who recently closed in New York, at the Theatre Francaise, a LONG AND BRILLIANT SEASON, will have the honor of appearing in this city in FAVORITE GERMAN OPERAS which have not been represented here for nearly four years.

THE REPERTOIRE will be of unparalleled richness and interest. One of the features of the season being that NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.

THE SCALE OF PRICES adopted for the season is such that cannot but be deemed liberal.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscription Tickets, entitling the holder to a Reserved Seat for eight evenings and one matinee performance, EIGHT (8$) DOLLARS.

The sale of subscription tickets will commence on Wednesday, at 8½ A. M., at Trumpler's. 11 6

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERRMANN, THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR. LAST NIGHTS. NEW PROGRAMMES. THIS MONDAY, November 8, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, THE GREAT HERRMANN IN A NEW PROGRAMME, Introducing his celebrated SECOND SIGHT. TO-MORROW (Tuesday) LAST NIGHT BUT THREE. SATURDAY—ONLY GALA MATINEE. Admission, $1, including reserved seats; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats now for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. 10 30

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. TO-NIGHT—BOGUS. BOGUS! BOGUS! BOGUS! A NEW DRAMATIC SENSATION. LAURA KEENE as KATE POMEROY, And the entire Company in the cast. With New Scenery, Starting Effects, and A Yacht Race. Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ to 8. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 8, LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE of the eminent artiste, LUCILLE WESTERN, Who will have the honor of appearing in her powerful creation and thrilling portraiture of LADY ISABEL VANE, IN EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT, In which grand impersonation she is WITHOUT A RIVAL. Having performed this celebrated role OVER FOURTEEN HUNDRED NIGHTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8. SECOND WEEK OF LOST AT SEA. HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, LOST AT SEA. With New Scenery, Original Music, Hungerford Bridge, Great Fire Scene. Full Company in the Cast. SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, THE ONLY MATINEE, at 1½, o'clock, of LOST AT SEA.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE AND GARON FAMILY. FIRST WEEK OF THE MAGIC STAR AND LA FETE CALAIS, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique), Mr. Charles H. Duprez.....Manager. MARKED AND UNEQUALLED SUCCESS. THIS EVENING, AND CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT. Third week of the great artistic DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe. Still Another New Programme This Week. First Time, New Burlesque, PATTI THE REAL, AND PATTI THE IMPOSTOR. Admission, 50 c.; Gallery, 25 c.; Parquette, 75c. [11 8 6§

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

CONCERT HALL. THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, FIRST GRAND CONCERT BY THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, Composed of over FORTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS, On which occasion will be presented the following brilliant programme:—

1. Overture—"Tannhauser,".....Wagner
2. Allegreto—"8th Symphony,".....Beethoven
3. "L'Invitation a la Danse,".....Weber (Instrumentation by Hector Berlioz).
4. Solo for Trombone—"The Tear,".....Stigelli MR. F. LEETSCH.
5. "Traumerei".....Schumann
6. Fantasie—"Midsummer Night's Dream,".....Mendelssohn
7. Overture—"William Tell,".....Rossini
8. Waltz—"On the Beautiful Blue Danube,".....Strauss
9. Serenade for Flute and French Horn.....Titl MESSRS. WIENER AND SCHMITZ.
10. Polka Mazurka—"Lob der Frauen,".....Strauss
11. Fackeltanz, No. 1, in B.....Meyerbeer

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Tuesday Morning, at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. 11 8

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. DEBUT IN PHILADELPHIA OF THE FRANKO CHILDREN, PIANISTS AND VIOLINISTS, Pronounced by the press of New York and the principal European cities to be the GREATEST MUSICAL WONDERS OF THE AGE. THEY WILL GIVE TWO GRAND CONCERTS, Assisted by the Popular and Favorite Vocalist, MADAME HENRIETTA BEHRENS, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, November 12 and 13, 1869. And for the special accommodation of suburban residents and children, A GRAND JUVENILE MATINEE, ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, at 2 O'CLOCK. NAHAN, aged 7 years; RACHEL, aged 9 years; SAM, aged 10 years; JEANETTE, aged 12 years, SELMA, aged 14 years, One of Orleans. They have elicited the most unqualified admiration and enthusiasm from the musical Profession at their concerts in New York and the Grand Patti Matinees. TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS. Tickets and Seats for sale at CHARLES TRUMPLER'S Music Store, CHESNUT Street, commencing WEDNESDAY, November 10. Children half-price to the Matinee only. Doors open at 7½ and 1½ o'clock. 11 8

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET. MACE & TAYLOR'S GREAT SENSATION COMBINATION, COMMENCING MONDAY, November 8. ONE WEEK ONLY. JAMES MACE, retired Champion of England in his celebrated Statuesque Illustrations. JAMES TAYLOR, the Great London Comique. 11 8 1

SENTZ AND

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

As the Democratic party secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature of New York, at the recent election, they now possess a complete ascendancy in the most populous State in the Union. If they had managed their campaign in Pennsylvania with a little more adroitness and zeal, they would have elected Packer. The unexpected result in this city was the only thing that saved Geary from defeat, and the majority he received was so small that it is evident that this Commonwealth, instead of being reliably and radically Republican, is debatable ground. In Ohio, the Democratic nominee, Pendleton, notwithstanding the odium by which he was surrounded, was only defeated by a majority of 7500, and in both branches of the Legislature the balance of power is held by men elected on an independent or reform ticket, who, by combining their strength, can give the organization to either the Democrats or the Republicans. The popular vote of the two parties in the three leading States is nearly equal, but the Democratic majority in New York slightly exceeds the aggregate Republican majorities in Pennsylvania and Ohio. These results indicate that badly as the Democracy have been defeated they are still not utterly destitute of a hope of achieving future national triumphs. If they can follow up their conquest of New York by making a slight reduction in the Republican strength in Pennsylvania and Ohio, they will again become formidable contestants for the control of the Federal Government. The re-entrance of the Southern States into the fold of the Union affords them an opportunity to gain available strength in their favorite old recruiting grounds. The result of this year's elections in Virginia and Tennessee has shown that even negro suffrage is not a sure bulwark against renewed Democratic ascendancy south of Mason and Dixon's line; and if the Democratic party is to be kept in a perpetual minority, it will become more necessary than ever for the Northern Republicans, and especially those entrusted with power in Pennsylvania and Ohio, to serve the people well and faithfully, and to avoid with the utmost care any new causes of discontent and dissatisfaction. The Democrats, too, by gaining power in New York, are placed on trial, and their action will not only be closely scrutinized, but it may exercise no little influence in determining whether that party can be trusted with the government of other Commonwealths. Governor Hoffman, who is looming up as a prominent Democratic Presidential candidate, modelled and adapted his recent speech at Albany to the peculiar necessities of the political situation. He promises as a result of the victory of his fellow-partisans that they will "make the Legislature of the State of New York honest;" that they will be "discreet and tolerant;" that they will "deal justly and honorably," and "promote the interests of the people." This is not a bad platform, and if the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania wish to gain strength they must act on similar maxims. They must also strive to make the Legislature of this State honest, and to deal justly and honorably with all its citizens. The American people are eminently practical, and deeply as they are inspired with a respect for the patriotism displayed by the Republicans during the war, and much as they contemn the treasonable conduct of a large portion of the Democracy, many thousands of voters are now ready to act hereafter with sole reference to the future rather than the past, and to sustain and strengthen the organization which labors most earnestly and honestly to promote reform and to advance the public interests. By good management, strict integrity, and intelligent legislation, Republican ascendancy may be perpetuated in this Commonwealth, but every new display of corruption or imbecility at Harrisburg tends to endanger this dominance, and the Democratic party can have no more serviceable coadjutors than dishonest or inefficient Republican legislators and officials. The men elected by both parties will materially affect the future politics of the country by their conduct during the next few years, and, for partisan as well as personal reasons, they should be on their best behavior.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE brilliant genius who transmits news for the Associated Press by cable from England, under date of Saturday made the following announcement:—"The death of Mr. Peabody occurred so late on Thursday evening—half-past 11 o'clock—that the fact could not be widely published until to-day."

This is a fair specimen of the enlightened intelligence that is brought to bear upon the selection of news to send across the Atlantic by the cable. Nobody here cares to know that the English papers did not announce Mr. Peabody's death because it occurred too late at night for them to find it out in time for their next morning's issue, and the fact would not be worthy of comment, except as an example of the Associated Press Agent's stupidity, if it was not also a proof of the want of enterprise that is characteristic of the English as compared with the American press, and their slow way of doing business, especially with regard to the publication of important news. The information of Mr. Peabody's death was sent across the Atlantic on the night that it occurred, and it was announced the next morning in all quarters of the American Union, from Maine to California. No daily paper in this country would have felt itself justified in withholding such a piece of news from its readers of the next day because the event occurred at such an hour as half-past 11 P. M. Not only did the American papers publish the fact of Mr. Peabody's death, but most of them gave complete, and sometimes very elaborate obituary notices; and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in addition to a complete biographical sketch of over four columns, caused to be engraved, in time for the first edition, a very satisfactory portrait of the deceased philanthropist. In England such a performance as this would never be thought of, and the very idea of such a thing would make an average British editor's hair to stand on end, and he would exclaim that "the thing is impossible, you know." So far as real utility to the general public is concerned, the Atlantic cable is essentially an American institution, and we reap its most important benefits. With an intelligent news agent on the other side of the water, its value would be increased a hundred fold, and with the frequent complaints that are made about the inefficiency of the present agent of the Associated press, it is certainly a matter for surprise that he is allowed to impose upon the good nature of the press and public of the United States any longer. More than half of his despatches published this morning are taken up with quotations from the obituary notices of Mr. Peabody published by the London papers, and we presume that for the next week or two he will work on this vein until the American public will regret more heartily than ever the death of Mr. Peabody, and wish sincerely that the agent of the Associated Press in London had been carried off by a visitation of Providence a day or two before the American philanthropist expired.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE despatch to the New York *World* announcing that Secretary Boutwell favored a return to specie payments by the 1st of January, which we published on Saturday, is manifestly sensational and incorrect. It is, however, not improbable that an attempt to resume will be made at no distant period if Congress directly or indirectly sanctions such a policy, but the earliest time for such action can scarcely be before the 1st of July, 1870. It is unreasonable to expect, after the protracted suspension, that any Secretary would attempt the vital change contemplated without giving ample notice to the whole country, and obtaining the consent and co-operation of the immediate representatives of the people. Resumption, to be effective and permanent, must form part of a comprehensive plan, involving the negotiation of new gold loans, and the establishment of the national credit on such a basis that the paper promises of the Government will be universally deemed as good as gold. It is idle to expect such a plan to be perfected two months hence, and the Secretary will be fortunate if he prepares the nation to resume in July, 1870.

THE NEW BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.—Governor Geary has made an excellent selection of members of the new Board of State Charities. It consists of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon; Hon. Wilmer Worthington, of West Chester; F. D. Penniman, of Pittsburg; John Welsh, of Philadelphia; and General Thomas M. Kane, who are all honored citizens. It will be their duty to inspect the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, and as their high character should secure a respectful hearing for any recommendations or suggestions they may make, we trust it will be in their power to accomplish much good by systematizing the various schemes now in existence, and by giving a wise direction to the beneficence of the Commonwealth.

RELIGION AND POLITICS AT BEVERLY.

THE progressive city of Beverly, New Jersey—the Beverlyites insist on its being called a city—is now in a state of healthy excitement and agitation over the election by the Councils of the Rev. Mr. Boyle to the chair of civic state, to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Snyder, which extends until April next. The election of Mr. Boyle is remarkable from the fact that he is a clergyman, and that he was chosen by the unanimous votes of both the Republican and Democratic members of Councils. This combination of circumstances is alone sufficient to create a commotion, but the excitement is further intensified by the well-known fact that Mr. Boyle is a zealous temperance man, and it is believed that he will use the authority of his new office to put a stop as far as possible to the sale of intoxicating liquids within his bailiwick. There is a law in Beverly prohibiting the traffic in spirituous beverages, but it has been allowed to remain a dead letter, and the prospect of having it suddenly enforced in all its stringency by the reverend Mayor is esteemed by the lovers of hot whisky-toddy to be a grievance of the first magnitude, especially as the winter is approaching, and the deprivation will be most severely felt during the cold weather. The regular imbibers of spirituous compounds feel the election of Mr. Boyle to be a personal wrong done to them individually, and their indignation is consequently unbounded. No mercy, however, is expected from Mr. Boyle, who has been waiting for a chance like this for some time past, and the probabilities are that blue will supersede red as the fashionable color for noses at Beverly this winter.

This affair is additionally complicated, moreover, from the fact that many members of Mr. Boyle's congregation are in doubt as to the propriety of a minister of the Gospel occupying a political office of this kind, and a meeting of the church members is to be held for the purpose of considering the matter. Whether any of the members of Mr. Boyle's congregation feel specially aggrieved at the prospective enforcement of the liquor law, we are unable to state from personal knowledge, but it is undoubtedly true that they are violently opposed to that gentleman stepping out of his legitimate sphere of duty and "mixing religion with politics." Beverly is a progressive place, and it loves a first-class sensation. This has been furnished by the election of Mr. Boyle to the Mayoralty, and there is a prospect that lively times will abound this winter within the corporate limits.

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, U. S. N.

Charles Stewart, the oldest officer in the Navy of the United States, both in years and term of service, died at his residence in Bordentown, New Jersey, at a quarter past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. The deceased was born of Irish parentage, in this city, on the 28th of July, 1778, a few months after the death of his father, who had been engaged in the merchant service. At the age of thirteen he entered upon the profession which had descended to him, and became a cabin boy on a merchant vessel, from which position he gradually made his way up through all the grades of the service to that of captain of an East Indiaman.

This latter rank he attained before he had completed his twentieth year, and having thus fully qualified himself for his long and illustrious public career, he was, on the 9th of March, 1798, commissioned by President John Adams as a Lieutenant in the Navy. His first service in this capacity was with Commodore John Barry, on the frigate United States, on which vessel he remained for nearly two years, while it was employed in the West Indies for the protection of American commerce against French privateers. In July, 1800, he was appointed to the command of the Experiment, a schooner carrying twelve guns, and continued upon the same station. Soon after assuming this command he demanded, and, after some negotiation, secured the release of an impressed American seaman from the British man-of-war Slam, of which case he learned while his vessel was at anchor in Rupert's Bay, island of Dominica.

On September 1, 1800, he participated in his first regular naval encounter, capturing the French schooner Deux Amis, of eight guns, after an action which lasted but ten minutes. This was followed soon after by the capture, near the island of Barbuda, of the French schooner Diana, of fourteen guns, after an encounter of almost equal brevity. A number of American vessels, which had been taken by French privateers, were also recaptured by the Experiment during this cruise, which terminated in 1801, when the vessel, on its arrival at Norfolk, Virginia, went out of service, and was sold by the Government.

In 1802 Lieutenant Stewart made a short cruise in the frigate Constellation, during which he participated in the blockade of Tripoli. He was then placed in command of the brig Siren, one of the vessels of Commodore Edward Preble's squadron, and participated in the naval operations against Tripoli in the year 1804. Besides taking part in the different attacks upon the city and its defenses, he co-operated actively with Lieutenant-Commander Stephen Decatur, Jr., in the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, which had fallen into the enemy's hands before Commodore Preble assumed command, this event occurring on the 16th of February. For his gallant services in the bombardment of August 3 he received the thanks of Commodore Preble in general orders, and during the same year was promoted successively to the ranks of Master and Commander.

On the conclusion of peace with Tripoli, Commander Stewart returned to the United States, in chief command of the frigate Constellation, and in 1806 was promoted to the rank of Captain, the highest then known in the service. For some time afterwards, he was on duty at New York, engaged in superintending the construction of gunboats, the building of 257 vessels of this character having been authorized by Congress. But this class of vessels was found to be both expensive and inefficient, and the project for their employment was soon abandoned.

On the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, the United States Government resolved to withdraw all its vessels from the ocean, and expend all its energies upon the defense of our harbors, it being feared that if an offensive policy were adopted the overwhelming naval force of the enemy would soon sweep our comparatively insignificant fleet from the seas. This contemplated policy was earnestly opposed by Captains Stewart and Bainbridge, and they succeeded in persuading the Government to abandon it. The navy was accordingly ordered to proceed to sea. Captain Stewart, in December, 1812, was ordered to the command of the frigate Constellation, then lying in the harbor of Norfolk, Va. But the port was blockaded by a powerful British squadron, and as it was deemed inexpedient to encounter the risk of inevitable capture by attempting to run the blockade with the Constellation, Captain Stewart was, in the summer of 1813, transferred to the command of the frigate Constitution. In this vessel he sailed from Boston, in December following, upon a cruise extending to the coasts of Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, and the Windward Islands, and resulting in the capture, on the 14th of February, 1814, of the British vessel of war Pictou, a fourteen-gun schooner, together with a privateer and several merchantmen which she had in convoy.

In the month of April following, his offensive operations were interrupted for a short period by the Constitution being chased into the port of Marblehead by two British frigates, La Nymphe and Junon. But about the middle of December of the same year the Constitution sailed upon a second cruise, which was even more successful than the first. On the 20th of February, 1815, Captain Stewart fell in with the British ships-of-war Cyane and Levant, and one of the most memorable conflicts recorded in the naval history of this country ensued. The Constitution mounted 52 guns, and was manned by 470 men. The Cyane, commanded by Captain Falcon, mounted 34 guns, with 185 men, and the Levant, a sloop, under the command of Captain Douglass, had 21 guns and 156 men. While the British vessels, therefore, mounted three guns more than their American antagonist, the latter had about 130 men in excess; but as these were all confined to the one ship, the odds were manifestly in favor of the enemy. At the commencement of the action, which occurred at night, the three vessels were drawn up close together, forming nearly an equilateral triangle, with the Constitution to windward. By expert and judicious manœuvring, Captain Stewart forced both of the enemy's ships to leeward, raking them badly, while his own vessel avoided such a fire. The encounter lasted forty minutes, and resulted in the capture of both the Cyane and the Levant. The loss sustained on board the Constitution was three men killed and twelve wounded, the joint loss of the two British vessels being stated at forty-one, although no official account of the battle has ever emanated from British sources.

On the 10th of March the Constitution put into Port Praya, in the Cape Verd Islands, with her prizes; but while arrangements were there in progress for forwarding the prisoners to the United States, a British squadron, composed of two line-of-battle ships and a heavy frigate, made its appearance off the port. Captain Stewart had good reason to believe, from the manner in which British naval operations were conducted in those days, that the neutrality of the port would not be respected, and he therefore cut his cables and put to sea, the two prizes following in the wake of the Constitution. The British squadron made an active pursuit, and succeeded in recapturing the Levant, but the Cyane and the Constitution succeeded in eluding their pursuers, the former arriving at New York on April 15 and the latter about a month later.

The brilliancy of Captain Stewart's achievements during this last cruise were duly appreciated and rewarded. Congress voted him a gold medal, and a silver one to each of his commissioned officers, besides tendering to him and his officers and men a vote of thanks; the State of Pennsylvania presented him with a gold-hilted sword; and the cities of Philadelphia and New York vied with each other in the presentation of appropriate testimonials. As a souvenir of the famous encounter with the Cyane and Levant, the bullet-head of the former, a finely carved dragon, is still preserved at the Navy Yard in this city, where the captured vessel lay for many years after the termination of the war. While Captain Stewart was in command of the Constitution, that vessel received the popular title of "Old Ironsides," which soubriquet was also applied to her heroic commander, and by it he was generally known to the day of his death, as well as by the honorary although unofficial title of Commodore.

From 1816 to 1820 he held command of the Mediterranean squadron, his flag being borne by the ship of the line Franklin. In 1821 he was transferred to the Pacific station, with the same vessel for his flagship, remaining in this command for three years. From 1830 to 1833 he served upon the Board of Navy Commissioners, and subsequently in command of the home squadron and of the naval station in this city. During this period he also took an active part in perfecting the organization of the navy, submitting to the head of the department several valuable papers upon this subject.

In 1857, the Board appointed, under the act of Congress of January 16, of that year, placed him upon the retired list in consequence of his advanced age, which left them no discretion; but in March, 1859, by a special act of Congress, he was again placed upon the active list, with a new commission, and the rank of Senior Flag Officer of the Navy. Again entrusted with the command of the Navy Yard in this city, he was, in 1860, relieved at his own request, and took up his residence at Bordentown, N. J., after having devoted sixty-two years—an unexampled period—to the service of his country, nearly twenty-four years of which were passed at sea, and about twenty years on shore duty, while during the remainder of his service he was unemployed. His last cruise, which ended in November, 1843, terminated a total active service, in the navy and merchant marine, of over fifty-two years. On the 16th of July, 1862, he was commissioned a Rear-Admiral, and placed at the head of the retired list of the Navy, a fitting recognition of his long and brilliant service.

At the outbreak of the late civil war Admiral Stewart earnestly denounced the treasonable conspiracy against the flag whose honor he had upheld on so many different seas, and felt seriously aggrieved when active employment was refused him on account of his advanced years. He never participated actively in politics, although at different times his name was mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, chiefly by the enemies of the late James Buchanan, who were anxious to secure the leadership of some one around whom they could make a successful stand in this State. At one time he became engaged in a controversy with John C. Calhoun, during which he presented the arguments against the anarchical policy of the latter with great force, and showed that, although inclining to the general principles of the Democratic party, he had no sympathy with the views which ultimately led the South into rebellion. He was on terms of close intimacy with Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-King of Spain, who, in deference to his advice, took up his residence at Bordentown, which he subsequently selected as the place for passing, in entire repose, the evening of his own days. The death of this illustrious naval hero will awaken universal regret throughout the country, and especially in this the city of his birth. Personally he was a man of rare accomplishments and great attractions, and his memory will long remain fresh in the hearts of his countrymen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOTHING READY MADE. Warranted to FIT WELL.

The great objection usually urged against Ready-made Garments is that they do not fit well. We GUARANTEE that any gentleman with no special peculiarity of shape about him can be WELL AND SATISFACTORILY FITTED IN PANTS, VEST, COAT, AND OVERCOAT, OUT OF THE LARGE AND WELL-PROPORTIONED STOCK OF FINEST CLOTHING NOW SELLING AT THE CHESNUT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street. 10 26 JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1869. The Board of Revision of Taxes will meet at their office, No. 11 State House Row, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the assessors' returns of taxes for the year 1870, as follows:— First and Second wards, Tuesday, November 9, 1869. Third and Fourth wards, Wednesday, November 10, 1869. Fifth and Sixth wards, Thursday, November 11, 1869. Seventh and Eighth wards, Friday, November 12, 1869. Ninth and Tenth wards, Saturday, November 13, 1869. Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Monday, November 15, 1869. Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Tuesday, November 16, 1869. Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, Wednesday, November 17, 1869. Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, Friday, November 19, 1869. Nineteenth ward, Saturday, November 20, 1869. Twentieth ward, Monday, November 22, 1869. Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, Tuesday, November 23, 1869. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, Wednesday, November 24, 1869. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, Thursday, November 25, 1869. Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Friday, November 26, 1869. THOMAS COCHRAN, WILLIAM LOUGHLIN, SAMUEL HAWORTH, Board of Revision of Taxes. 11 5 3t

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., will deliver the Second of the Course entitled "THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES," On TUESDAY EVENING, November 9, 1869, At the ASSEMBLY BUILDING (large hall). Subject:—"OUR CHURCH AND CONGREGATION." WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17:—"Social Fossils." TUESDAY, Nov. 23:—"Mrs. Wiggins and Her Party." Tickets, with secured seats (three Lectures).....$1 50 Single tickets, with secured seats.....75 cts. Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets and seats at Trumpler's Music Store. 11 5 4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the PHILADELPHIA AND CARIBANO SULPHUR MINING COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street, for the renewal of Certificate No. 40, issued in the name of John Shedwick, with power of attorney attached, for Two Hundred (200) Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, which has been lost or mislaid. [11 6 3t*] J. N. WITHERS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Real Estate Exchange, Forrest Building, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors. 11 8 3t

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 29

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

REMOVAL. THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoanted Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 9 4

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1869. A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors. 11 4 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. Hon. S. S. COX, November 23. Rev. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1. Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3. MARK TWAIN, December 7. DESORDOVA, December 9. WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16. Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—CONCERT HALL.—Prof. McCLINTOCK Lectures to Ladies and Gentlemen THIS EVENING on "What We Are and May Be." TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, Lecture to Gentlemen only. Admission 25 cents. 11*

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 3mrp

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 2 P. M., from November 3d to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. 11 2 1t THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the Dividends to be paid the preferred Stockholders, payable on and after the 20th inst., to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 13th and reopened on the 20th inst. 10 5 wfm4t W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR., 11 3 10t Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, clear of all taxes, on demand. S. C. PALMER, 11 2 6t Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. 11 2 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes. 11 2 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. 11 2 6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

CLOTHING.

NO MATTER HOW QUEER A MAN'S SHAPE!

So ample and varied is our stock of Ready-made Clothing, That we can fit him to a dot. And if he would prefer being measured for his clothes, we can give him particular fits in our Custom Department. Our specialties in elegant Overcoats, Made in every style, Trimmed to suit every variety of taste, And finished in exquisite perfection, Are worthy of the attention Of every gentleman Who desires to combine COMFORT AND ELEGANCE. MEN OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, Are freely invited to Call and see how cheap the clothes are AT THE Great Brown Hall OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO., ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN. Also, a large assortment of (1) 20 wfm6wrp Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED 9 18 3mrp

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826. White Almeria Grapes, Very Fine, only 45 CENTS PER POUND. OTHER FINE GROCERIES PROPORTIONABLY LOW. SUPERB GOSHEN BUTTER IN SMALL TUBS. CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 South THIRD Street, 11 6 2t4p BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 8 5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work, PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION. OFFICE, S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT 9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE. MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled Please send for a catalogue to MARVIN & CO., NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET, (MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA, No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO. SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 8 31 6 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY Terms—Houses Nos. 1828 and 1830 N. THIRTEENTH Street, containing 11 rooms, entirely new. Apply to W. CHESTON, No. 1504 N. THIRTEENTH Street. 11 5 3t*

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS to settle an estate, premises No. 1121 SPRUCE Street. Apply to T. S. HARPER, M. D., 11 1 mwf 3t* No. 1511 WALNUT Street.

FREDERICK SYLVESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, 10 15 2w PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE IN Gibson's Building, No. 123 S. ELEVENTH Street. 11 3 6t*

WILTBERGER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS Are warranted equal to any made: VANILLA, LEMON, ROSE, PINEAPPLE, CINNAMON. ORANGE, CLOVES, NUTMEG, BITTER ALMONDS. Prepared at A. Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North SECOND Street. Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Bluing clothes. 11 6 mwf3mrp

FOUND—ON FRIDAY EVENING, A POCKET-BOOK, containing money. The same can be had, by describing contents, at the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, 11 6 2t No. 108 S. THIRD Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

Poultice Pavements.

It is with this kind of pavement that Fifth avenue is supplied at present. It is otherwise known as the concrete, and in this early stage of its use has been proved to be a fraud of the deepest dye. Three dollars per square yard is the rate at which the inhabitants of Fifth avenue have paid for a bargain which on dry days fills the street with dust of the worst kind, and in wet becomes transformed into one big black poultice. The corners of the intersection of Fourteenth street and the avenue are almost impassable, owing to the slippery mud with which the pavement is poulticed. How the brilliant little *bottines* that pedestrianate thereabouts manage to get across without detriment to their pedal polish is more than I can understand; and the spectacle of a neatly booted gentleman hesitating on the curb before he takes the fatal plunge or giving the everywhere-present crossing-sweeper a five cent piece to purge the way for him, is a sight as wholesome as it is frequent. Perhaps, also, this poultice pavement has something to do with the increase of the bootblacks' customers along that fashionable thoroughfare. Certain it is that numerous bootblacks have set up their chairs, their stools, and their knee-pads there, and that they seem to thrive. Nor has the failure of the concrete pavement thus far hindered its being laid down elsewhere. The dismayed inhabitants of Seventeenth street survey with speechless indignation the preparations that are making to poultice that locality. Already the fatal coat of tar is spread, and to-day the workmen are at work securing a full conception to the glutinous idea that was yesterday in embryo there. All this is done to put money into the pockets of contractors. Already many parts of Fifth avenue have had the concrete stripped and cut away by the ruts manufactured by heavy vehicles, and are bald in spots, like an old bachelor barefooted on top of his head before his time.

Madame Anna Bishop

will make her first appearance in this city next Wednesday evening, after an absence of four years. In common with every other *prima donna* that ever existed and that ever will exist, Madame Bishop's voice has grown better as it has grown older, and it is understood that she brings back from her wanderings a voice as fresh as it was before she commenced. By-the-by, what books these much-travelled *prime donne* ought to be able to write! what lectures to deliver! When Madame Bishop's voice is *quite* gone, and I presume it will give token soon enough not to take one by surprise, the lecturer's field is still open to her, and there is a chance of our being regaled with a sort of Lola-Montez-Ida-Pfeiffer-ism, like the conjuror's two rabbits rolled into one. She indeed may be said to have learned in sufficiency what she teaches in song—if hard tack, occasionally, may be termed hard luck, and shipwrecks may be classed with shattered hopes. Among her assistants during the coming concerts are Signor Georgio Ronconi, M. Kowalski, pianist and composer, and Jeems Pipes of Pipesville, alias Mr. Stephen Massett. The tickets are low-priced, being placed at one dollar, including reserved seat.

The Woman's Council

met again on Saturday afternoon at Packard's Training School Rooms, at the corner of Twenty-second and Broadway, Dr. Anna Densmore in the chair. No business of any importance was transacted beyond the registration of the names of such ladies as wished to enroll themselves members of the parliament. A new design that was broached was the publication of a new paper, to be called the *Woman's World*. The title is excellent, and the next thing is to find a good editress. Sooner or later she will come to light.

Since the private view on Wednesday night the

Academy of Design

has been deserted, the attendance certainly not averaging more than twenty people. Some of the pictures are so paltry as to disgrace any serious collection of works of art, and it is these very ones, I regret to say, which elicited most attention.

ALI BABA.

The Steinway Piano.

The piano used on the occasion was a grand, from the world celebrated manufactory of the Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of New York. These instruments are well known in this city, and take rank among artists as being the best manufactured in the country. That made use of last night was round and solid in tone, and was equally well adapted for an accompanying or solo piano. Under the skilful, delicate, and elastic manipulation of Mr. Theodore Ritter, all its many fine qualities were admirably displayed. It is a charmingly balanced instrument, no one part, in volume of sound, preponderating over that of the other. It is capable of the nicest effects, and is at once powerful, sympathetic, rich, and liquid in its tones, and very responsive to the touch. In short, it is an instrument on which any maker may pledge a reputation, and on which too much praise cannot be lavished.—*From the Boston Traveller.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT a new piece, with the suggestive title of *Bogus*, will be produced this evening, with all the principal members of the company in the cast. This performance is described as an "adaptation"—from what is not stated—and as "an animated photograph of the men and manners of our times." Fisk, Drew, Vanderbilt, and other Wall street operators figure prominently, in company with "girls of the period," Broadway school misses, brokers, financiers, stock gamblers, pleasure seekers, 'longshoremen, porters, adventurers, newsboys, bootblacks, etc. From the details given in the bills, we conclude that this piece will be sufficiently worthless to prove a brilliant success from a pecuniary point of view.

The management announce as in preparation a new play entitled *Bella*, by an American author, and *Patrice; or, The White Woman of Wicklow*, also by an American author. A third novelty, entitled *The New Red Riding Hood*, will be given at the first matinee.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear this evening in *East Lynne*.

This is Miss Western's best performance, and, with all its faults, it is in some of the scenes distinguished by a real tragic power that fully justifies its popularity. It is to be regretted that Miss Western lacks the culture and refinement necessary to give her the position on the stage that her talents entitle her to, for she has all the elements of a great actress.

AT THE ARCH *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a new burlesque entitled *Patti the Real and Patti the Impostor* will be produced this evening, with a number of other novelties.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesques of the *Quarter Sessions in an Uproar* and *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* will be given this evening, with other attractive features.

THEODORE THOMAS, with his grand orchestra, will give three concerts at Concert Hall, commencing on Thursday evening next. These entertainments will undoubtedly be of a very high character, and well deserving of the patronage of our music-loving citizens.

The programme for the first concert is announced as follows:—

1. Overture—"Tannhauser".....Wagner
2. Allegretto—"5th Symphony".....Beethoven
3. "L'Invitation a la Danse".....Weber
(Instrumentation by Hector Berlioz.)
4. Solo for Trombone—"The Tear".....Stigelli
Mr. F. Leetsch.
5. "Traumerei".....Schumann
6. Fantasie—"Midsummer Night's Dream,".Mendelssohn
7. Overture—"William Tell".....Rossini
8. Waltz—"On the Beautiful Blue Danube".....Strauss
9. Serenade for Flute and French Horn.....Titl
Messrs. Wiener and Schmitz.
10. Polka Mazurka—"Lob der Frauen".....Strauss
Polka Schnell—"Jocus".....
11. Fackeltanz, No. 1, in B.....Meyerbeer

The price of admission will be one dollar, without extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of seats will commence to-morrow at Trumpler's.

HERRMANN will continue at the Academy of Music during the present week, and he will introduce a variety of performances that will make his entertainments more attractive than ever. Herrmann is the greatest professor of the black art in our time, and he has reduced the science of prestidigitation to its simplest elements. Discarding all apparatus, he works only by manual dexterity, and his feats are at once astonishing and amusing. Seats can be secured at Trumpler's and at the Academy.

THE FRANKO FAMILY of three girls and two boys, varying from seven to fourteen years of age, will give two grand concerts at the Assembly Buildings on Friday and Saturday evenings. A matinee will also be given on Saturday, for the benefit of families and children. These young pianists and violinists are said to be very accomplished performers.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. H. Grau announces a season of German Opera at the Academy of Music, to commence on Monday evening next. The season will consist of eight evening and one matinee performance, and the *repertoire* will be selected from such superior works as *Faust, Martha, Fidelio, Fra Diavole, Masaniello, La Dame Blanche, The Magic Flute, Der Freischutz, La Juive, Don Giovanni, The Huguenots*, and *Stradella*.

Some of these operas are very seldom given, some of them never except by the Germans, and they are all of a character to command the attention of genuine lovers of good music. The Grau troupe is a strong one, and with such artists as Mesdames Frederici, Johannsen, Rotter, Dzuiba, Messrs. Himmer, Wilhelm Formes, Steinecke, Armand, Hoffman and Weinlich, performances of a very high grade of excellence are assured. The chorus and orchestra will be under the direction of Messrs. Carl Anschutz and Walter Rietz. The management have adopted a very liberal scale of prices, and subscription tickets, with secured seats for the eight evening performances and one matinee, will be sold for eight dollars. The sale of subscription seats will commence on Wednesday next at Trumpler's.

RUFUS ADAMS.—We notice by our exchanges that the gentleman whose name heads this article gives great satisfaction and is acquiring great popularity wherever he gives his entertainments. This is specially gratifying, as his style of "reading" is entirely free from all that is unnatural and stagy, and eminently calculated to elevate and improve the public taste. Mr. Adams seems wonderfully fitted, both by his mental and physical qualities, for his vocation. He grasps his whole subject always with apparent ease, and analyzes with great clearness, making even the most difficult passages of Shakespeare seem like household words. His voice is strong, clear, and melodious, and wholly at his control; his face is remarkably expressive; his gestures easy and graceful, and his whole manner in general appropriate and pleasing. Having spent much time in the study of the classics and general literature, and labored long and hard in making practical the various departments of his much-loved art, we cannot wonder that, with such great natural adaptabilities, he should meet with marked success.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of Goods in Ready-made Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, is the place to buy your Christmas presents.

Show-room open until 9 o'clock at night.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ALL THE standard acting plays as performed at the theatres, or for private entertainment, can be obtained at PETER ABEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP, No. 131 S. Seventh street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE

NEW STYLE STREET COAT,

LONDON COATEE,

AND

ENGLISH PANTALOONS,

MADE ONLY BY

CHARLES STOKES,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, No. 831 CHESNUT STREET.

FROM TRUSTWORTHY DATA it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all Druggists.

MALARIOUS FOGS.—Countless millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious remittents, indigestion, dysentery, bilious cholic, rheumatism, and many other ailments which prevail more generally in the fall than at other seasons, and some of which, in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against these complaints, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most pleasant and at the same time the most efficient of all vegetable tonics. The invigoration of the system is manifestly the best means of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pathologist knows, is the most determined enemy of disease, and the paroxysms of an acute malady are in most instances the consequences of the efforts she makes to conquer the foe. The great object, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is accomplished thoroughly, rapidly, and safely, by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful tonic contains also an aperient and corrective principle. It is no less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no danger of exciting the brain or over-stimulating the circulation by employing it as an antidote.

THOUSANDS OF GARMENTS,
Thousands of Garments,
Thousands of Garments,
Thousands of Garments,
Thousands of Garments,
Thousands of Garments.

Hundreds of Thousands
Hundreds of Thousands
Hundreds of Thousands
Hundreds of Thousands
Hundreds of Thousands
Hundreds of Thousands

OF

DOLLARS' WORTH

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

The heaviest stock to be found in any Clothing House in America is now selling at the

GREAT OAK HALL BTILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

It embraces everything in the way of Men's and Boys' Clothing, and is infinite in variety, and wonderful for its beauty.

THE PRICES ARE VERY LOW.

LOWER THAN LAST YEAR,

LOWER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

HUFF—ROWLAND.—On the 4th instant, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Tenth and Filbert streets, by the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D. D., Mr. ALBERT A. HUFF to Miss KATIE R. ROWLAND, all of this city.

RICHARDSON—SOLLIDAY.—On Thursday, the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. William Rudder, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Mr. GEORGE A. RICHARDSON, of New York, to Miss LOUISE, daughter of D. H. Solliday, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

ABBEY.—On the 7th instant, ELIZABETH M., wife of J. N. Abbey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, John G. Moore, No. 1327 Parrish street, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAWSON.—On the 6th instant, ANNC., wife of Job Dawson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 422 South Second street, on Thursday morning, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GROOMF.—November 6, 1869, of scarlet fever, VIRGINIA DAINGERFIELD, daughter of Charles Owen and Helen V. Groome, aged 3 years and 14 days.

KOHLENKAMP.—NICHOLAS KOHLENKAMP departed this life on the morning of November 7, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Franconia Lodge, No. 189, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1113 Vine street, on Wednesday next, November 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PAULY.—On the 5th instant, the Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON PAULY, aged 27 years.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1516 Poplar street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock. The funeral services will be held at the Church of St. James the Less, at 3 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

STUCKERT.—On the 7th instant, DOROTHY STUCKERT, relict of the late Peter Stuckert, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4733 Main street, Germantown, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WARNER.—On the 6th instant, at her residence, in Bristol, Pa., ELIZABETH WARNER, widow of Joseph Warner, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Third-day, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

YARD.—On the 7th instant, Mr. PEARSON YARD, in the 82d year of her age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 240 N. Eleventh street, on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm5 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coi Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw5

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

21 mw5rp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Has a well selected stock, at low prices, of

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND ROGERS' TRIPLE-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, ETC [11 3 wfm1m

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1330 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON,

Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,

10 1 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

510. 510.

FURS, CHEAP and GOOD.

RUSSIA, HUDSON BAY, MINK, SABLE, OF THE DARKEST SHADES AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, ROYAL ERMINE, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, ASTRACHAN, ETC.

All these FURS have been lately imported by us, and are of our well reputed workmanship; and we are selling them at prices to suit the times, at our new and light store, No. 510 ARCH Street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No business done on Saturdays.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,

No. 510 ARCH STREET,

11 5 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

RUFUS ADAMS,

ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 1104 GIRARD STREET,
(Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5fmw15t

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Society is now ready for subscriptions at the office of the Secretary, 1102 CHESNUT Street. 11 8 mwf12t

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. JOHNSON, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mth3

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS, and MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located,"

(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),

Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS, KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

SHAWLS.

PAISLEY SHAWLS,

(Open and closed centre).

BROCHE SHAWLS,

(Open and closed centre).

Stripe Blanket Shawls,

Plaid Blanket Shawls.

India Scarfs.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

DRESS GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

COOPER & CONARD

Have marked down some of their DRESS GOODS to prices that will insure speedy sales. It is their aim to have all of their stock even with, or a little under, the market price. They keep only reliable goods, and their full, fresh assortment commends itself to all visitors. The great variety they exhibit makes their Store a favorite for buyers to consider it headquarters when shopping.

Popular Retail Dry Goods.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection.

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

J. CHAMBERS,

No. 810 ARCH STREET.

BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN

BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

J. JUEL,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 19 1mrp

RAPSON'S

TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,

No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,

10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

NEW IMPORTATIONS OPENED THIS DAY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

REAL AND IMITATION BRONZES,

IVORY, PEARL, AND LACE FANS,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS,

1124 CHESNUT STREET,

10 11 m11t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS FOR THE MASSES.

Large purchases from the Auctions, where BLACK SILKS have been

SACRIFICED,

Have enabled us to offer

Great Bargains.

PRICES FOR BLACK GRO GRAIN.....$1 27½
" " " 1 50
" " " 1 60
" " " 1 75
" " " 1 85
" " " 2 00

"Our Cheap Location" enables us to cut SILKS at a very small profit.

Full lines of

Rich Black Silks

AT FROM $2 25 to $3.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 6 3t Above Willow.

223 FARIES & WARNER, 223

North Ninth Street, above Race.

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!

Just received direct from New York Importers, a large lot of

PURE SILK FACE VELVETEENS,

At 85c., $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, and $3 50.

Heavy Twilled back Velveteen, $1 50.

$2 Velveteens, superior quality and lustre.

$3 Velveteen equal to Silk Velvet.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

Is respectfully called to the above lots of

VELVETEENS,

As they are far superior in

COLOR, QUALITY AND PRICE,

And approach nearer

SILK VELVET

Than any yet offered.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,

11 8 mw3t ABOVE RACE.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

BLACK SILKS.

SILK VELVETS.

SILK FINISHED VELVETEENS

At 75 cents, $1 25 and upwards, together with a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Handsome Dress Goods and Shawls,

AT

WILER & POLLOCK'S,

No. 49 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

11 6 smwtfrp BELOW ARCH

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

SHEETING LINEN, PILLOW LINEN, SHIRTING LINEN, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, BIRD-EYES, ETC. ETC.

Also, a full line of BLANKETS.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwfsm5p PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE American Sunday-School Union HAS

JUST PUBLISHED

JESSE BURTON; or, Danger in Delay. 16mo, cloth, 322 pp. $1 00.

RUBY ADAMS; or, A Vocation Wanted. By the author of "Helpless Christie." 16mo, cloth 90 cents.

PERVERSE PUSSY. By the author "The Leighton Children." 18mo, muslin. 45 cents.

ALL HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED, and otherwise attractive to young readers.

The attention of Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the large and beautiful assortment of Prints, Cards, Helps for Teachers, &c., just received from London.

For sale by the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,

1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

11 1 mwf6t

JUST PUBLISHED BY

PORTER & COATES,

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS. With Short Biographical and Critical Notices. By Charles Knight, author of "A Popular History of England," etc. etc. Elegantly printed on the finest paper. 6 vols. crown 8vo, cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, $10 50; or bound in 3 vols., thick crown 8vo, fine English cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, per set, $7 50.

Selecting some choice passage of the best standard authors, of sufficient length to occupy half an hour in its perusal, there is here food for thought for every day in the year; so that if the purchaser will devote but one-half hour each day to its appropriate selection, he will read through these six volumes in one year, and in such a leisurely manner that the noblest thoughts of many of the greatest minds will be firmly implanted in his mind forever. We venture to say, if the editor's idea is carried out, the reader will possess more information and a better knowledge of the English classics at the end of the year than he would by five years of desultory reading. They can be commenced at any day of the year. The variety of reading is so great that no one will ever tire of these volumes. It is a library in itself. 2 2mwf6p

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT.

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf8m

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

(MARINE),

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital.....$500,000

Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,

11 1 mwf 11 2 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIKER S & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 6tsp

PEABODY.

His Great Benefaction to the London Poor—How it Has Been Applied and the Success Which Has Attended It.

The recent death of Mr. George Peabody awakens renewed interest in his great benefactions, and we therefore give place to the following article descriptive of his munificent benefaction to the poor of London:—

The early history of the gift is best described by Mr. Peabody himself in the following letter addressed to the United States minister, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Emerson Tennent (who died a few months ago), Mr. C. M. Lampson, and Mr. J. S. Morgan—the gentlemen who had kindly consented to act as trustees to the fund:—

LONDON, 12th March, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—In reference to the intention which it is the object of this letter to communicate, I am desirous to explain that, from a comparatively early period of my commercial life, I had resolved in my own mind that, should my labors be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare and comfort of my fellow-men, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon me would be the strongest.

A kind Providence has continued me in prosperity, and consequently, in furtherance of my resolution, I, in the year 1852, founded an institute and library for the benefit of the people of the place of my birth in the town of Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, the result of which has proved in every respect most beneficial to the locality and gratifying to myself.

After an absence of twenty years, I visited my native land in 1857, and founded in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland (where more than twenty years of my business life had been passed), an institute upon a much more extended scale, devoted to science and the arts, with a free library, coinciding with the character of the institution. The corner-stone was laid in 1858, and the building is now completed; but its dedication has been postponed in consequence of the unhappy sectional differences at present prevailing in the United States.

It is now twenty-five years since I commenced my residence and business in London as a stranger; but I did not long feel myself a "stranger," or in a "strange land," for, in all my commercial and social intercourse with my British friends during that long period, I have constantly received courtesy, kindness, and confidence. Under a sense of gratitude for these blessings of a kind Providence, encouraged by early associations, and stimulated by my views as well of duty as of inclination, to follow the path which I had heretofore marked out for my guidance, I have been prompted for several years past repeatedly to state to some of my confidential friends my intention at no distant period, if my life was spared, to make a donation for the benefit of the poor of London. Among those friends are three of the number to whom I have now the honor to address this letter. To my particular friend, C. M. Lampson, Esq., I first mentioned the subject five years ago. My next conversations in relation to it were held about three years since with my esteemed friend Sir James Emerson Tennent, and with my partner, J. S. Morgan, Esq. I also availed myself of opportunities to consult the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and with all these gentlemen I have since freely conversed upon the subject in a way to confirm that original intention.

My object being to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of this great metropolis, and to promote their comfort and happiness, I take pleasure in apprising you that I have determined to transfer to you the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, which now stands available for this purpose on the books of Messrs. George Peabody & Co., as you will see by the accompanying correspondence.

In committing to you, in full confidence in your judgment, the administration of this fund, I cannot but feel grateful to you for the onerous duties you have so cheerfully undertaken to perform, and I sincerely hope and trust that the benevolent feelings that have prompted a devotion of so much of your valuable time will be appreciated, not only by the present, but future generations of the people of London.

I have few instructions to give or conditions to impose, but there are some fundamental principles from which it is my solemn injunction that those intrusted with its application shall never, under any circumstances, depart:—

First and foremost among these is the limitation of its uses absolutely and exclusively to such purposes as may be calculated directly to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor, who, either by birth or established residence, form a recognized portion of the population of London.

Secondly. It is my intention that now and for all time there shall be a rigid exclusion from the management of this fund of any influences calculated to impart to it a character either sectarian as regards religion, or exclusive in relation to local or party politics.

Third. In conformity with the foregoing conditions, it is my wish and intention that the sole qualifications for a participation in the benefits of this fund, shall be an ascertained and continued condition of life such as brings the individual within the description (in the ordinary sense of the word) of "the poor" of London, combined with moral character and good conduct as a member of society. It must, therefore, be held to be a violation of my intentions if any duly qualified and deserving claimant were to be excluded either on the grounds of religious belief or political bias.

Without, in the remotest degree, desiring to limit your discretion in the selection of the most suitable means of giving effect to these objects, I may be permitted to throw out for your consideration, amongst the other projects which will necessarily occupy your attention, whether it may not be found conducive to the conditions specified above for their ultimate realization, and least likely to present difficulties on the grounds I have pointed out for avoidance, to apply the fund, or a portion of it, in the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine in the utmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment, and economy.

Preparatory to due provision being made for the formal declaration of the trust and for its future arrangement and appropriation, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds will be at once transferred into your names and placed at your disposal; for which purpose I reserve to myself full power and authority. But, as a portion of the money may probably not be required for some time to come, to meet the legitimate purposes contemplated I would suggest that, as early as possible after the organization of the trust, one hundred thousand pounds (£100,000) should be invested, for the time being, in your names in Consols or East India stock, thus adding to the capital by means of the accruing interest; and the stock so purchased can be gradually sold out as the money is wanted for the objects designated. Meantime, pending the preparation of a formal trust deed, you shall be under no responsibility whatever in respect to the fund, or its investment or disposition.

With these preliminary stipulations, I commit the fund to your management and to that of such other persons as by a majority of your voices you may elect, giving you the power either to add to your number (which I think should not at any time exceed nine), or to supply casual vacancies occurring in your body. It is my further desire that the United States Minister in London, for the time being, should always in virtue of his office be a member of the Trust, unless in the event of his signifying his inability to act in discharge of the duties.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) GEORGE PEABODY.

To His Excellency, Charles Francis Adams, } United States Minister in London. }
The Right Honorable Lord Stanley, M. P.
Sir James Emerson Tennent, K. C. S.; LL.D., etc., London.
Curtis M. Lampson, Esq., } London.
Junius S. Morgan, Esq., }

To this letter Mr. Peabody received in a few days the following reply:—

LONDON, March 15, 1862.

SIR:—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., apprising us of your munificent appropriation of £150,000 towards ameliorating the condition of the poor of London, and intimating your wish that we should act in the capacity of trustees for the application of this fund, on principles which you have indicated for our guidance.

Whether we consider the purity of the motive, the magnitude of the gift, or the discrimination displayed in selecting the purposes to which it is to be applied, we cannot but feel that it is for the nation to appreciate, rather than for a few individuals to express their gratitude for, an act of beneficence which has few parallels (if any) in modern times.

For ourselves, we are deeply conscious of the honor implied by the confidence you have reposed in us, as the administrators and guardians of your bounty; and it only remains for us to assure you of the satisfaction with which we shall accept this trust, and the zeal with which we shall address ourselves to the discharge of its duties, so soon as its precise nature is defined, and the arrangements for its administration sufficiently organized.

Ever faithfully yours,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
STANLEY.
J. EMERSON TENNENT.
C. M. LAMPSON.
J. S. MORGAN.

To George Peabody, Esq., London.

"Thus generously endowed," says the report for 1865, "alike with funds and with discretion to choose the mode of their employment, the first care of the trustees was to obtain a deed so framed as to confer legal powers on those who were to be intrusted with their administration, and to insure their undeviating application to the generous objects contemplated by the giver. But at this stage considerable difficulty was encountered, arising mainly from the fact that the large amount to be expended was not a bequest by will, in which case precedents are sufficiently numerous, but *a gift during the lifetime of the giver*, which therefore involved the necessity of inserting provisions to satisfy the requirements of the mortmain law.

"After some delay, a trust-deed was prepared, executed, and enrolled; and at the first meeting under it, which took place on the 23d of July, 1862, Lord Stanley was elected chairman, and another of the trustees undertook to act as honorary secretary *pro tem.*, thus facilitating a resolution to postpone as long as possible the appointment of any salaried officers.

"Pursuant to the terms of the deed of trust, the main portion of the fund was invested at interest in Government stock and other negotiable securities, the balance being held in readiness for early expenditure, so soon as a decision could be come to as to the most advantageous method of employing the fund in conformity with the intentions and subject to the conditions laid down by Mr. Peabody."

But the legal difficulty arising from the fact that the donation was a gift made during the lifetime of the giver, was not the only one which met the trustees at the outset. "By the express terms of the gift, it was directed to be so applied as to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the well-conducted poor of London;" and "it became essential to determine who are the poor of London in the eye of the law."

Many people will at first be surprised that any difficulty should be experienced in ascertaining what class of people is denoted by the expression "the poor." But class-distinctions among men, like class-distinctions throughout the organic and inorganic world, instead of being separated by clearly-defined lines of demarcation, run into one another; and even legal authorities are sometimes sorely puzzled in deciding whether a certain individual belongs to one or the other of two contiguous social grades. The unsettled nature of public opinion on this point has been well exemplified by the complaints and criticisms that have from time to time appeared in the London daily press, to the effect that the benefits of the Peabody Fund were reaped by a more well-to-do class of people than those characterized by the donor as the "poor of London."

"It has hitherto been held," says the report already referred to, "under the authority of judicial decisions, that, in the absence of any governing or qualifying expressions, a gift or bequest to 'the poor' of any place is applicable exclusively to persons not receiving parochial support; and this, on the principle that to relieve those already chargeable on the parish or the union, inasmuch as it would contribute to the reduction of the rates, would virtually be conferring a benefit on the property rather than on the poverty of the locality.

"Later decisions have somewhat modified this law; the rigidity of the law would now be more or less tempered to adapt it to the ascertained wishes of the donor; and the mere fact of the receipt of alms would not perhaps of itself suffice to disqualify an indigent family for receiving additional comforts from the donations or bequests of benevolent men like Mr. Peabody."

Be this as it may, the trustees decided "to confine their attention, in the first instance, to that section of the laboring poor who occupy a position above the pauper." The wisdom of this decision few will call in question, except that still too numerous class of people who think the bestowment of alms on those who will rather beg than work, and whose indolence, imprudence, or intemperance prevents them from ever rising above their present position, or deriving any permanent advantage from the profuse charities of a well-meaning but short-sighted public, is more commendable than to assist the honest, hard-working laborer who, notwithstanding all that industry and strict economy can accomplish, is often sorely pressed to provide for those dependent on him.

"Public attention throughout the United Kingdom having been attracted by the largeness of Mr. Peabody's bounty, communications were received from numerous quarters suggesting benevolent plans for adoption. Many of these were in themselves highly desirable, but the majority involved arrangements more or less at variance with Mr. Peabody's injunctions and the provisions of the deed of trust. For example, institutions connected with religious bodies were expressly excluded, and educational establishments, as ordinarily organized, were open to the same objection, inasmuch as they are more or less dependent for their success upon denominational favor.

"Hospitals, both for acute and chronic disease, presented strong claims; but on one, amongst other grounds, their consideration was deferred. Mr. Peabody, in his communication to the trustees, had not specially directed that the fund should be so employed as to render it reproductive; but that passage in his letter in which he expressed his hope 'that not the present only, but future generations of the people of London,' would appreciate its advantages, was felt to be entitled to the widest construction of which it was susceptible; and it appears to point to a mode of investment such as, while administering to the immediate enjoyments of the laboring poor of London, would also bear within itself the germ of future extension and perpetuity. This result did not seem to be attainable in the case of hospitals, which would absorb without returning any portion of the fund. The same remark applies to almshouses and dwellings for the reception and support of the absolutely destitute, whose subsistence would necessarily be a perpetual charge, without presenting the slightest element of self-support; and attention was thus forcibly directed to the object dictated by Mr. Peabody himself, of erecting dwellings for the laboring poor on such improved principles as to conduce at once to economy, salubrity, and social enjoyment. This mode of employing the fund has also the recommendation that the low rents at which this healthful accommodation could be given would annually supplement the original fund, and thus create a source whence similar advantages might continue to be derived for an almost indefinite period.

"In postponing other projects, such as those above already alluded to, it is not to be supposed that the trustees ignore their value or question their importance; but a concurrence of circumstances, at the moment, combined to give pre-eminence to the one" just referred to. "In the poorer districts of London, the dwellings of the poorer classes had been suddenly disturbed by the long-pent-up invasion of metropolitan railroads, whose incursions were overthrowing whole streets inhabited by humble and industrious laborers and artisans. The dispossessed population, unprovided with adequate accommodation elsewhere, were thus driven away into alleys and courts, already inconveniently crowded by their previous inmates; and discomfort and disease were in many instances added to loss of employment and expense. 'Even in our crowded and deplorable districts,' says a gentleman, writing in 1865, "such as the streets and alleys running out of Drury Lane, and in the region of the Seven Dials, apartments are not to be had; and the rents in some neighborhoods have been raised fifty per cent.'" Small tenements were not regarded as an eligible property, and the construction of them did not invite the enterprise of ordinary capitalists. The consequence was that, poverty apart, a workman had great difficulty in obtaining decent lodgings, even with the means of paying for them in his pocket. How extreme was the distress may be inferred from the fact that, besides Mr. Peabody's scheme, some seven or eight large organizations (differing from the former, however, in being purely commercial transactions) have been devised, and are now in operation for building improved dwellings for the working classes.

Taking those peculiar circumstances into account, few will hesitate to admit that Mr. Peabody's trustees reasoned wisely when they came to the resolution, "without precluding the consideration of other subjects hereafter, to confine their operations for the present to the object specially recommended to their notice by Mr. Peabody, viz., the improvement of dwellings for the poor of the metropolis."

"Enabled by this decision to proceed promptly with the business of the trust, the next inquiries of the trustees were directed to the system and style of buildings most conducive to the objects in view, and to the acquisition of sites in districts of the city most suitable for their erection; these sites to be distributed throughout the various quarters of London in order to diffuse the benefits of Mr. Peabody's gift over the largest possible area.

"The first site chosen was in Commercial street, Spitalfields, near the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, where a space equal to 13,682 square feet was obtained from the Commissioners of Public Works for £3300. For a further expenditure, something under £24,000 for buildings, accommodation was obtained for upward of 200 persons in tenements of one, two, or three apartments each, according to the requirements of the several occupants. The latter sum included also the cost of erecting nine shops on the ground floor, the rents of which, amounting to nearly £500 per annum, go to increase the general fund, and thus contribute to the reproductive character which it is the desire of the trustees to impart to it.

"Before the dwellings at Spitalfields were completed, the trustees were enabled to possess themselves of other sites in districts similarly claiming attention. At Chelsea a plot, containing 13,616 square feet, was obtained for £4616 18s. 6d.; for another, at Bermondsey, with an area of 27,880 square feet, they gave £4870 7s. 3d.; a fourth at Islington, measuring 47,863 square feet, cost £8646 5s. 6d.; and for £4300 a fifth was acquired at Shadwell, the extent of which is over 73,890 square feet."

While the houses at Commercial street were still in progress, the trustees commenced, on their premises at Islington, the erection of four blocks of buildings, to comprise in all 155 tenements, containing, as at Spitalfields, one, two, or three rooms each, and furnishing ample accommodation for upwards of 650 persons. The whole cost of these buildings, inclusive of the sum paid for the land, amounted to £40,397 2s. 1d.

Before the square at Islington was finished, the trustees entered into a contract for the sum of £37,953 to build on a similar scale on their property at Shadwell.

On the 29th of February, 1864, the first pile of buildings erected in Commercial street, Spitalfields, was thrown open to receive its inmates, and the number of applicants was, and continues to be, considerably in excess of the accommodation available. The number of persons who took possession of their new homes was upward of two hundred.

We give an illustration of the buildings at Islington, which were opened in September, 1865. They have been erected on the site of a pile of buildings known as Ward's place, Essex road, formerly inhabited by a dense population of the worst character in the metropolis, who herded together with little or no attention to morality or decency. What a contrast to the healthy, tidy, respectable, and industrious people who now, through Mr. Peabody's bounty, inhabit the same spot. The entire community, at the close of the year 1865, consisted of 674 individuals, of whom 19 were widows, the rest married persons and children.

At Shadwell, the four ranges of buildings forming Peabody Square, and containing 195 tenements, were completed and ready for occupation at the close of the year 1865; but owing to the depression of business, and the consequent suspension of employment in that part of London, they were somewhat slow in filling. At the commencement of the year 1867, the number of families resident was 175.

During last year a fourth range of buildings, forming what is now known as Peabody Square, was erected in Victoria street, Westminster. They were completed at the end of December, and contain 235 rooms, fully occupied by 389 individuals. There is at present a large list of applications for future vacancies.

All the buildings are substantially constructed of brick. They consist of four detached blocks of houses, five stories in height, which are let out in tenements of one, two, and three rooms. In the buildings at Westminster, the square consists of only three blocks, with one open side, while in those at Shadwell each block is six instead of five stories in height. The buildings at Spitalfields also present a somewhat different arrangement. Each block is surmounted by a handsome ornamental turret. The upper story or attic is appropriated to the laundry, wash-houses, and bath—a bath-room, and a cistern capable of containing nearly 2000 gallons of water, being placed at each end of this spacious and well-ventilated drying-loft. The principle and organization in each of these extensive structures are essentially the same: the only differences consist in such improvements in matters of detail as experience enabled the trustees to introduce into the more recently-erected buildings. To each block there is but one entrance, which is placed in the centre of its length, and on the side looking into the interior of the square. The living rooms on each story are approached from a corridor, which runs along the middle from one end of the building to the other, and is lighted at each end, as well as thoroughly ventilated, by the wide, centrally-situated staircase, which is unenclosed on the outer side except by an iron railing. The lavatories, sinks, and other such offices, are placed at each end of the corridor, apart from the main building. Drainage and ventilation have been insured with the utmost possible care; the instant removal of dust and refuse is effected by means of shafts which descend from every corridor to cellars in the basement, which cellars are accessible, for the purpose of carting away their contents, only from the outside of the square. The passages are all kept clean and lighted with gas, without any cost to the tenants; water from cisterns in the roof is distributed by pipes into every tenement; and the baths are free for all who desire to use them. Laundries, with wringing-machines and drying-lofts, are at the service of every inmate, who is thus relieved from the inconvenience of damp vapors in the apartments, and the consequent damage of furniture and bedding.

The rooms are each of them about nine feet wide and twelve feet long, and of a suitable height. Every living-room or kitchen is abundantly provided with cupboards, shelving, and other conveniences, and each fireplace includes a boiler and an oven. But, continues the secretary in his report, what gratifies the tenants, perhaps more than any other of the arrangements, are the ample and airy spaces which serve as play-grounds for their children, where they are always under their mothers' eyes, and safe from the risk of passing carriages and laden carts.

The cost of the general management of the fund is kept as low as possible. From the commencement, in 1862, to the close of the year 1865, it had amounted in all to only £517 10s. When they had advanced so far as to have a number of dwellings ready for occupation, etc., the trustees found it necessary to employ a secretary to supervise the general affairs of the scheme, and conduct the preliminary inquiries as to the eligibility of those applying for accommodation. A superintendent also resides upon each group of buildings for the purpose of collecting the rents, etc. Still, the working expenses, including salaries, printing, stationery, etc., are far from great, amounting in 1866 to £317 11s.; in 1867 to £268 15s. 4d.; and in 1868 to £271 10s. 6d. So that the general management of this vast scheme, from its commencement in 1862 to the close of last year, has not cost more than £1375 6s. 10d.

The accounts show that, at the close of the year 1865, £85,277 15s. 7d. had been expended on land, buildings, etc.—considerably more than one-half the original fund. At the end of the following year the total expenditure had amounted to £118,118 13s. 2d.; on 31st December, 1867, this had reached £125,356 2s. 10d.; and when the accounts were made up at the close of last year, the total expenditure from the beginning was shown to be £152,631 8s. 4d—£2631 8s. 4d. more than the original fund; while £20,682 0s. 11d. still remained at the disposal of the trustees. So that, up to 31st December, 1868, the original fund had increased by £23,313 9s. 3d.; £15,756 7s. 9d. of this sum being due to interest earned, and £7557 1s. 6d. accruing from rents; thus fulfilling, to some measure, the generous donor's wish that the fund should be reproductive and perpetual.

In the early part of the year 1864, when the buildings at Spitalfields were opened, upwards of 200 persons were provided with house accommodation. By the end of 1865 the buildings at Islington were occupied by a population of 674; making altogether nearly 900 persons furnished with comfortable dwellings in about three and a half years after Mr. Peabody had announced his gift. At the close of 1866 the total number provided for was 1583, which was increased to 1971 by the completion of the buildings at Westminster last December.

With reference to the question specially disputed in England—the class of persons by whom the advantages are enjoyed—something has already been said. As is well known, the buildings were claimed as almshouses for the destitute, and the trustees were accused of letting them, in opposition to the intentions of the donor, to people who were neither helpless nor necessitous. One is curious to learn how such accusers came to know, better than his trustees, the intentions of Mr. Peabody; and what ground they have for supposing that Mr. Peabody meant to pauperize the population of London, by supplying them with gratuitous lodgings. The earlier statements of the trustees sufficiently show that the benefits of the donation are not reaped by a more well-to-do class than was intended. But, if any doubt on this point still lingers in the minds of some, it will surely be dispelled by the recently published Report for last year.

"The total population," says the Report, "of all the buildings now completed by the trustees, is 1971. These compose the families of workingmen, the nature of whose employments is as follows:"—

Bakers	7	Letter-carriers	10
Beadle of a market	1	Machinist	1
Belt-maker	1	Mariners	19
Boiler-makers	5	Masons	3
Blacksmiths	22	Messengers	11
Brewer	1	Milk-carrier	1
Brewers' Draymen	2	Millwright	1
Bricklayers	5	Painters	7
Brush-makers	2	Park-keepers	3
Cab-drivers	3	Plumber	1
Candle-maker	1	Policemen	17
Carmen	15	Porters	62
Carpenters	7	Recruiting-sergeants	2
Charwomen	22	Riggers	3
Commissionnaires	2	Rope-makers	4
Compositors	6	Sail-makers	2
Cook	1	Ship-keepers	2
Coopers	5	Ship-scraper	1
Cork-cutters	3	Shipwrights	0
Draymen	3	Shoemakers	21
Dressmakers and Needlewomen	18	Shoemen	4
Engine-drivers	2	Staymaker	1
Engine-turners	3	Stevedores	3
French polisher	1	Tailors	9
Gas-meter-maker	1	Tide-waiters	3
Glass-cutters	2	Timekeepers	2
Harness-maker	1	Tinplate-worker	1
Joiners	2	Umbrella-maker	1
Laborers	132	Upholsterer	1
Laundresses	2	Watchmakers	7
Lightermen	31	Watchmen	3
		Window-blind-maker	1

The average wages earned by these working men are rather under twenty-one shillings a week. A few earn something more, and many less, according to the nature and permanence of their employment. And it is worthy of note that 132 heads of families are set down as actual laborers.

Respecting the salubrity of the dwellings the successive reports speak very encouragingly. Coming to the report for 1866, when the number of tenants, and the duration of their occupancy, had reached a stage at which conclusions of some value could be drawn, we read:—"The sanitary condition of the buildings continues highly satisfactory. During the recent unhealthy season, when cholera and other prevalent diseases infested the vicinity of the buildings, both at Spitalfields and Islington, one case of cholera in the former only occurred, and its contraction and fatal determination were mainly ascribable to imprudence and neglect on the part of the patient. Including this case, the whole number of adult deaths has been but seven in a population of nearly nine hundred. Of these, three died of consumption, and two from old age and general infirmity. The mortality among children has unfortunately been greater, amounting to twenty-three; but nearly all these deaths occurred among families newly admitted, and most of which had previously resided in crowded and unhealthy localities." Subsequent annual statements are equally gratifying. There is "an entire exemption from endemic diseases, and from those complaints incident to low and crowded localities."

No less pleasing is the account given of the contentment, moral conduct, and orderly habits of the tenants. Speaking in December, 1865—nearly two years after the first of the buildings had been opened—the secretary says:—"Habitual drunkenness is unknown, and intoxication unfrequent, and where the latter does occur to the annoyance of others it is judiciously dealt with, by giving notice to the offender that, in the event of its recurrence, he must prepare to leave. There has been one person removed for quarrelling and disturbing the peace; and one expelled for non-payment of rent. These exceptions, out of a community consisting of 880 persons, speakly strongly for the self-respect and moral principles by which they are influenced." Again, in the report published two years later, we read that, "independently of the direct economic advantages derivable from the application of Mr. Peabody's bounty, satisfactory evidence of its social effects becomes every day more apparent—in the peaceful deportment of the tenants, the improved order within their apartments, and the disappearance of excess of all kinds. The healthy aspect of the children, the neatness and tidiness of their dress, and their inoffensive happiness of play in the ample and secluded grounds, secure from evil street-intercourse, abundantly justify the belief that a beneficial influence is being exerted over the future of the working-classes by the signal improvement thus introduced into their dwellings and domestic habits." "The great privileges they now enjoy," says the Secretary, in his latest statement, "have already produced a salutary effect, not only amongst the young, but perceptibly in the increased tidiness and cleanliness of the old."

We have now traced the progress of Mr. Peabody's munificent gift of £150,000, from its announcement in 1862 down to the present time; and, in doing so, we have avoided any reference to his subsequent donations for the same benevolent purposes. Our reason for this reticence is, that we wish it to be clearly understood that all the results up to this time achieved by the trustees, and which it has been the aim of the foregoing pages to communicate, have been effected solely by means of the first donation of £150,000.

As is well known, Mr. Peabody has given the world fresh cause for admiration and surprise by two additional benefactions of £100,000 each; the one announced in January, 1866; the other in December, 1868; and both together forming what is called the "Second Trust." In the letter in which the donor made known to his trustees his intentions regarding the first instalment of this Second Trust, he says:—

"With regard to this my second gift, it is my desire that in the appointment of future trustees the same rules may be continued as adopted for the first; and that the United States Minister at the Court of St. James for the time being shall always be one of them.

"As your course with regard to the former gift of £150,000 is already defined in your trust-deed, I can only express my own views and wishes regarding the appropriation of the principal and income of this second donation, and leave to yourselves and your successors to manage it accordingly.

"You are fully authorized to use any portion of the fund in building lodging houses for laboring poor, as expressed in my former letter; but, as before many years it is to be apprehended that desirable sites for such buildings may be difficult to obtain at moderate prices within the limits of the metropolis, in that event, it is my desire that my trustees for the time being may seek out and secure, at such rates as the state of the fund may warrant, such freehold sites, within ten miles of the present Royal Exchange, as may appear eligible, both on account of salubrity of position and proximity to the great centres of labor and railroad accommodation, due regard being had to the probable burden of taxation. It may also be desirable to obtain from railroad companies the most economical arrangements procurable for the conveyance of working-people at stated hours to and from London at such moderate fares as will come within their means.

"Comfortable and convenient houses are to be erected upon those sites for the exclusive accommodation of the honest and industrious poor of London, under such regulations and on such terms and conditions as my trustees may direct, subject only to the guiding principles laid down in respect to my former donation.

"As dwellings in such sites may in some instances be remote from schools and other facilities for instruction, the trustees shall be at liberty in such cases, should they consider it needful, to set apart space, adjacent to the building and suitable for school-houses, for the children of the families holding tenements. But such schools must be so organized as carefully to exclude sectarian influences, and so conducted as to avoid denominational jealousy. With this view it is my desire that the course of education shall be exclusively of an elementary and literary character.

"I would also suggest to my trustees that, for the mental improvement of the inmates, the school-rooms might, if they think desirable, be open some hours during the evening; and that books, periodicals, and newspapers be provided for those who choose to attend, and that at certain seasons popular and scientific lectures might be introduced at a charge, if any, merely sufficient to defray necessary expenses.

"As some of these dwellings will probably be at inconvenient distances from good markets, I would also suggest to my trustees to consider the propriety, in localities where it may seem to be required, of providing within the buildings, or near to them, apartments in which the tenants may organize co-operative stores for supplying themselves with coal and other necessary articles for their own consumption, subject to such regulations as, in the judgment of my trustees may be needful.

"In conclusion, looking to the object of this donation and to the large development in coming years of an arrangement designed to promote the physical, moral, and social welfare of the deserving poor of the metropolis, I entertain a strong and earnest hope that the project will so commend itself to the sympathies and judgment of the inhabitants of London as to insure on their part that interest and co-operation which will secure to future generations of the poor those comforts which, with the blessing of Providence, it is my object to bestow upon them."

Toward the close of last year Mr. Peabody intimated to his trustees his intention of increasing this second trust by an additional £100,000.

As already stated, up to the end of last year nothing had yet been done with the £200,000 constituting the second trust.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$30
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F..... 45 | St. John's, N. F..... 20
by Branch Steamer.....
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$8
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$8
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
J. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, November 4, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 25 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 19 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

PERSONAL.
CAUTION!
REMOVAL.
DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALD, SON, to his new and large building No. 1423 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.
VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker,
10 30 1m No. 1423 SOUTH Street.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.
The undersigned will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 237 GERMAN Street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.:—
One Steam engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Platform Scales, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due U. S. Internal Revenue.
JAMES N. KERNS,
11 2 9t Deputy Collector First District.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 3 25

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To authorize the construction of certain sewers.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewers, viz:—

Walnut street, from Thirteenth street to the east curb line of Broad street, three feet in diameter.

Ninth street, from the sewer in Jayne street to the south line of Arch street, three feet in diameter.

Schell street, from Vine street three hundred feet southward, two feet six inches in diameter.

Marshall street, from Coates street to the south curb line of Green street, three feet in diameter.

Franklin street, from Thompson street to the north curb line of Oxford street, three feet in diameter.

Carlton street, from Twenty-second street to the west line of Twenty-first street, three feet in diameter.

Tulip street, from Huntingdon street to the northeast curb line of Tucker street, two feet six inches in diameter.

Hare street, from Ringgold street to the east curb line of Twenty-fifth street, three feet in diameter.

Franklin street, from Willow street to the north line of Green street, three feet in diameter.

Fifteenth street, from Ridge avenue to the north line of Parrish street, three feet in diameter.

Said sewers to be built of brick, circular in form, and in accordance with specifications prepared by Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewers above designated, and he shall allot them to the lowest and best bidder; and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the line of said sewers in manner and form authorized by ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Regulating the Assessment Upon Property for the Construction of Branch Culverts or Drains," approved May 12, 1865; any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to item (for branch culverts) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1869.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Construction of a Sewer across Master Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways, etc., be and is hereby authorized to construct a Sewer across Master street, upon the line of creek south of Thirty-first street, in the Twentieth ward:—To have a clear drain of six feet, and such length as may be required to allow the said Master street to be filled to establish grade and be built in accordance with plan and specification prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The cost of said work to be paid from Item for Branch Sewers of appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1869.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Lay the L. S. Filbert & Co.'s Vulcanized Pavement.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the L. S. Filbert Vulcanized Pavement Company be and the same are hereby authorized to lay their vulcanized pavement on Main street, Manayunk, and on Vine street, from Second to St. John street, provided that the city shall be at no expense for the laying of the same. Provided, also, that the parties above-named shall give bonds, with approved security, for the replacing of the pavement to its original condition, if the same should not prove satisfactory to the Department of Highways.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Charter Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of property owners fronting on Charter street, from Amber street to Trenton avenue, in the Nineteenth ward, for the paving thereof; the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Board of Revision of Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller is hereby authorized to make the following transfer in the appropriation to the Board of Revision for the year 1869, viz.:—From item 11. To pay for books, etc., to item 16. For revising new assessments, one thousand two hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Sansom Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Sansom street from Thirty-fourth street to Thirty-sixth street (in the Twenty-seventh ward), at a cost not exceeding three hundred and twelve ($312) dollars, the said street to be graded to the city regulations.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A.D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Name of State street, in the Tenth ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the name of State street, extending from Fifteenth to Sixteenth streets, south of Vine street, in the Tenth ward, be and the same is hereby changed to Winter street, and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to index the same accordingly.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of five hundred thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of the proceeds of the loan authorized by an ordinance approved the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1869, 1868, entitled "An Ordinance to create a loan for the further extension of Fairmount Park and for the improvement thereof," for the purpose of paying the damages awarded or to be awarded to the owners of property for ground taken or to be taken for Fairmount Park, confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions; and the further sum of two hundred thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of the proceeds of said loan for the laying out, construction and improvement thereof for public use.

Section 2. Warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Park Commissioners, in conformity with existing ordinances, in such sums as may from time to time be necessary: Provided, however, that no sum shall be payable for damages for ground taken except under the order and decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, directing payment and distribution of the sums respectively.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars be and is hereby appropriated to Item 3 of the Department of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, to extend the police telegraph to Fairmount Park. Warrants to be drawn by the Superintendent of the Department of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, in accordance with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT
To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prohibit the Erection of Wooden Buildings." Approved April 11, 1863.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That all restrictions, powers, and provisions of the ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, entitled "An ordinance to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings," approved April 11, 1863, be and they are hereby enacted and extended so that hereafter they shall apply and extend over the Twenty-fifth ward of said city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Locating Paoli, Ashburton, and Harrison streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to locate upon the public plans the following streets, viz.:—

Paoli street, fifty feet wide, to extend from Ridge avenue to Washington street, upon or near the line of Paoli lane, in the Twenty-first ward.

Harrison street, fifty feet wide, to extend from Penn street to Oxford road, upon the line of Harrison street, as now located, easterly of said Penn street in the Twenty-third ward.

Ashburton street, thirty feet wide, to extend from Twenty-fifth street to Twenty-sixth street, parallel with Pine street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet therefrom on the south.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Owners of Property on Spring Garden street, between Twelfth and Broad streets, to repave said street with Approved Wood Pavement.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the owners of property on the line of Spring Garden street, between Twelfth and Broad streets, be and they are hereby authorized to remove, under the supervision of the Department of Highways, the cobble-stone from said street, and repave the same with Wood pavement. Provided, that the same be first approved by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, and that the city shall be at no expense except for intersections.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Tramwaying of Kershaw and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave Kershaw street, from Cherry street to Race street; Pike street, running north from Cherry street, east of Thirteenth street, in the Tenth ward; Vincent street, from Buttonwood to Grern street, in the Eleventh ward. Said repairing to be done with tramway stone in the track of the wheels, and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation for Lighting the City.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation for lighting the city for the year 1869, viz.:—

From Item No. 5, for excise tax on gas used in the public lamps, two thousand (2000) dollars.

To Item No. 4, two thousand (2000) dollars for repairs and renewals.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

DAVID FLEMMING,
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER,
No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market.
Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 N th SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make Additional Appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water for the Year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fifty-three thousand four hundred ($53,400) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department for Supplying the City with Water for the year 1869, to the following items of the original appropriation on December 30, 1869, viz.:—

Item 23. For books, stationery, advertising, printing, and posting, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 27. For coal and wood, Schuylkill Water Works, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 28. For coal and wood, Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works, twenty-four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 29. For coal and wood, Germantown Water Works, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 45. For keeping pipes, plugs, stops, and fixtures in good order, five thousand five hundred ($5500) dollars.

Item 47. For purchase of iron pipes, fire plugs, stop-cocks, lead, brass castings, iron castings, and other fixtures and materials connected with the laying of pipes, setting and fitting plugs and stops, twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars.

Item 48. For labor in laying pipes, setting and fitting fire plugs, stop-cocks, etc., etc., twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars; and warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philade phia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7¾, 8·10, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·05 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10¾ General Superintendent.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A. M. and 12·55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., connecting from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·30 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and 6·35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... 8·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A Meeting of the Building Commission—A Model of the Buildings Ordered to be Constructed.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Public Building Commission met in their room in the new Court House, President W. S. Stokley in the chair.

The President stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering a communication of the City Controller, asking for estimates of the expenses, the amount of revenue, and the amount that may be due on the 1st of January next, over and above the appropriations of the Department.

Mr. Spering, after making a few remarks, offered that the following reply be sent:—

George Getz, Esq., City Controller—Dear Sir:—In compliance with your note of request, dated October 18, 1869, I would state that the amount required to carry on the business of the Commission for the year 1870 will be as follows, to wit:—

Item 1. The first annual instalment towards the erection of public buildings, $300,000, as per ordinance approved December 31, 1868.

I would further state that we have no source from which any revenue may be derived.

There will be no deficiency in the appropriation for the year 1869. Yours, very respectfully,

W. S. STOKLEY,
President Building Commission.

Mr. Robbins suggested that, as the ordinance provided for the amount, Mr. Spering strike out his amount of $300,000 and insert one-tenth of one per cent. of the taxable property in the city ($460,000).

Mr. Walter considered that the first year's expenses would be the least that would be incurred, and he believed that the smallest limit fixed by the ordinance ($300,000) would be sufficient for all purposes.

General Wagner thought as this was a special tax, and that as the unexpended amount at the termination of the year would not be merged for any other purpose, the maximum amount, one-tenth of one per cent. ($460,000), should be asked for.

After further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Robbins was agreed to.

Mr. Walter said that the Committee on Plans and Architecture considered that it is necessary to have a model made, and they agreed to employ a person at an expense not greater than $750. They found a person who was willing to do the work for $500. They think they have no right to make any such arrangements without authority from the commission. The plans are being drawn as rapidly as possible.

The horizontal sections have been decided upon by the committee, and the architect is engaged upon the elevations. Now is the time to begin the construction of a model. Such a representation of the buildings would convey a far better idea of what it is intended to construct, than any drawings could. The Committee therefore ask that a resolution should be passed as follows:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Plans and Architecture be authorized to have a model made of the plans for the new public buildings, provided that the expense shall not exceed the sum of $750.

After some objections being interposed by Mr. Billington, who conceived that the commission should have the plans first completed and agreed upon, Mr. Walter said that the committee believed that the model should be made, so that the commission could form an idea of what not only the buildings would be, but also what the plans were.

Mr. Stokley asked whether it would be possible for the plans to be completed prior to the time when Councils would fix the rate of taxation for 1870.

Mr. Robbins also inquired whether that was actually necessary.

Mr. Stokley did not think it essentially necessary, but he considered that the model would help the passage of the appropriation through Common Council.

Mr. Walter suggested that the plans would be ready by the middle of December.

The resolution of Mr. Walter was then agreed to.

Mr. Spering, chairman of the Auditing Committee, presented bills, which were ordered to be paid.

Adjourned.

ODDS AND ENDS.—The citizens of the Twenty-fifth ward are about petitioning Councils for the opening of Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Ontario, and Tioga streets.

—The Churchmen's Missionary Association for the Seamen of the Port of Philadelphia held its twenty-second annual meeting in Holy Trinity Church last evening. Bishop Stevens presided.

—Colored night schools have been opened on Brown, above Fourth street, Brandywine, above Fifteenth, and in the colored church in West Philadelphia.

—An examination of female applicants for certificates as teachers will be held in the Zane Street School house on Thursday next.

—The Philadelphia Lying-in and Nurse Charity holds its annual meeting at No. 126 N. Eleventh street this evening at 8 o'clock.

—The I. O. of O. F. will in a short time lay the foundation of a new hall at the southwest corner of Broad and Cherry streets.

—Union prayer meeting in Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, at four o'clock this afternoon.

—Mr. John Frost arrived in town last evening by the air line from the northeast, and is stopping with his friends all round.

—The Good Will Hose Company will attend the inauguration of Governor Geary on the 15th of January next.

—A new ferry has been established on the Schuylkill, connecting Washington street with Dewee's bridge.

—The annual election for officers of the Union League takes place on the 11th inst. at 8 P. M.

—There are now loading at this port with petroleum 3 ships, 14 barques, and 3 brigs.

—The Manayunk public night school has already 90 male and 25 female pupils.

—Sunday stone-fights among juveniles of the lower strata are becoming popular.

—The Athletics defeated the Keystones on Saturday by a score of 44 to 10.

—Our pawnbrokers are disposing of their unredeemed overcoats.

—The preparation of saur kraut for the time being overslaughs lager.

—Three more in the Detective Department are to be decapitated.

—Venison is beginning to appear in our markets.

—Oranges are becoming more plentiful.

—Deserted, the State House Row.

RATIONALIST CONVENTION.—A convention of the gods and goddesses of infidelity, utilitarianism and atheism met to-day in the unfurnished upper room (third story) of house No. 445 N. Fifth street. The meeting was opened by a request from one of the members that reporters should not interfere with the private and unimportant business of the convention. Archangel Robert Wallin then called the meeting to order with an appropriate address.

On motion, Infidel Cooper, ex-Irishman, was appointed Secretary.

A report of the pecuniary losses of the Central Committee for the past year was read.

Resolutions were passed lamenting the loss of some hundred or more dollars, and calling for more general attendance of the public on the meetings and lectures connected with the course.

Supernumerary Walker, editor of the Chicago *Liberal*, addressed the meeting. The distinguished "Supe" gave a sketch of the progress of liberalism in the West. The want of a good library was noticed. Letters were produced from different cities asking for the employment of lecturers who shall devote themselves entirely to travelling throughout the country, and in the end convert the world. Great reverence was expressed for the "great and good men" who have devoted their lives to the dissemination of liberal ideas. A more noble occupation could not be found. Young men out of employment take notice. A general desire was manifested on the part of the Convention to receive the learned gentleman's address with profound and silent respect. The Convention is composed of delegates from all parts of the United States, the total number of whom is about twenty souls. It will continue in session during the whole of to-day, and perhaps part of to-morrow.

PENROSE FERRY BRIDGE.—We have noticed in the columns of the daily papers that an effort is being made to have the Penrose Ferry Bridge torn away and a new one erected a short distance further up the river. A false impression is made upon the minds of the readers that this bridge is totally worthless; that the late flood has destroyed it entirely. We desire to correct this impression by stating that, with the exception of one pier and a single span, this bridge is as strong as any in the city, and at a cost not exceeding $15,000 a new pier could be substantially built and the bridge repaired. The cost of erecting a new bridge would be at least $400,000, and would not be of as much benefit as a bridge at the present site, as the road leading to Penrose ferry is now connected by roads and new bridges built across Darby creek and other small streams, thereby making a short route to the lower counties. The inconvenience that the residents south of this bridge are subject to at the present time should prompt Councils to have the repairs made to Penrose Ferry Bridge as early as possible.

THE INMAN LINE.—The following telegraphic despatch was received this morning by Messrs. O'Donnell & Foulk, agents of the Inman Line in this city:—

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.—O'Donnell & Foulk, No. 402 Chesnut street:—The steamer City of Brussels arrived out last night, making the run in eight days, one hour and thirty-seven minutes. JOHN G. DALE."

This steamer sailed from New York, on her first voyage to Liverpool, on Saturday, October 30.

DEATH OF A BRAVE SOLDIER.—On Saturday Captain Thomas F. Brown died at his residence in Musin's Court, near Eleventh and Vine streets. He was among the first to volunteer in the army at the commencement of the late Rebellion, and served until December 1, 1864, as captain company F, 29th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, when he was honorably discharged.

THE DETECTIVES.

A Wholesale Removal of This Body by Mayor Fox.

For some time Mayor Fox has had in contemplation several changes in the force at the Central Station, and to-day the following public order was issued, which, while it will be news to some of the appointees, will not be relished by those who have since their appointment been lolling around the Central doing nothing:—

Lieutenant John Kelly, late of the Eighth district, to be Chief of Detective force, vice Eneu, removed.

Sergeant William Steinauer, of Eighth district, promoted to Lieutenancy, vice John Kelly, appointed Chief of Detectives.

George Wartmann, of the Thirteenth ward, to be Sergeant, vice Steinauer, promoted.

Edmund Hutchins and Albert Lawrence, on detective duty at Central Station, have been removed.

Benjamin Franklin, High Constable, transferred to detective duty, vice Ed. Hutchins, removed.

Lieutenant Andrew Dehaven, of the Eighteenth district, to be High Constable, vice Benjamin Franklin, transferred to detective force.

Sergeant Charles C. Coulton, of the Tenth district, to be Lieutenant of the Eighteenth district, vice Andrew Dehaven, promoted High Constable.

Roundsman James Gilchrist to be Sergeant of Tenth district, vice Charles C. Coulston, promoted.

John P. Myers, of the Twelfth ward, to be roundsman, vice Gilchrist promoted.

Adam Trefts to be detective, vice Lawrence, removed.

Charles Thomas, Fourteenth ward, to be High Constable, vice Clark, resigned, and detailed in command of the Reserve Corps.

Reserve Charles Crout has been relieved from the Sergeantcy of the Reserve Corps and detailed on patrol duty.

John Keish relieved from Detective duty and to return to High Constable duty.

Special Officer E. D. Burns to be transferred to Fourth district for patrol duty. Thomas Merito, of the Ninth ward, appointed to special duty, vice Burns.

Special Officer James Roberts to be transferred to Fifth district for patrol duty. Samuel Berneiser, of the Fourteenth ward, appointed to special duty, vice Roberts.

Special Officer Charles Moore to be transferred to Fifth district for patrol duty.

The force on duty at the Central Station is as follows:—

Detectives.—John Kelly, chief; Benjamin Franklin, Edward K. Tryon, Charles F. Miller, Benjamin Levy, David Gordon, E. Cobb, A. Lukens, Adam Trefts, George Callanan, and James H. Buckley.

Special Officers.—Thomas Merito and Samuel F. Berneiser.

High Constables.—John Curley, Chief; William S. Nutt, John Keish, And. Dehaven, and Charles Thomas.

FIRE IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

Destruction of a Planing Mill and Sash Factory—Loss, $7000.

This morning, about half-past 8 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded from the Green and Coates Streets Railway Depot. On proceeding to that neighborhood, the planing mill and sash factory of Messrs. Campbell & Atkinson, a four-story brick building, on the west side of Twenty-fourth street, above Green, was found in flames, and despite the exertions of the firemen, was soon reduced to a mass of charred ruins. The fire originated directly over the boiler, and so rapid was its progress that the workmen employed in the upper stories narrowly escaped with their lives, a number of whom were compelled to leap from the second-story windows, and were considerably injured, one severely. From the main building the flames communicated with a roughcast building in the rear, occupied only on the first floor by Messrs. Ollis & Brother, wood turners; the roof and upper stories of this building were somewhat damaged.

The buildings were owned by Christopher Stiver, tobacconist, Third and Green streets, who leased them to a Mr. Albert Cook, who sub-leased them to the occupants named. The front building was valued at $3000, upon which there is an insurance in the Fire Association.

Messrs. Campbell & Atkinson lose on stock and machinery about $6000, insured as follows:—Mechanics', $1250; Farmers' Mutual, of York, Pa., $1250.

Messrs. Ollis & Brother suffer from water, but their loss is covered by an insurance of $2000 in the Royal of Liverpool.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—This association is formed for the scientific discussion of education, public health, economy, trade, finance, jurisprudence, and the amendment of the laws. It has local branches in Albany, with two hundred and fifty members in Boston, with nearly as many in New York and in Washington, and a large number of members in other places.

In Philadelphia there are twenty-five members, and it is believed that there are many others here who would be glad to join the association, and advance its objects by their subscriptions and assistance. The co-operation of all who are engaged in the study of law, of medicine, of commerce, of education, of manufacturing industry, is sought, in the firm conviction that much practical good can be done by local associations, making part of a general body.

By thorough organization throughout the country substantial reform can, it is believed, be secured in legislation, national, State, and municipal. A gentleman well known to our citizens is now engaged in securing members here. By signing the constitution and paying a subscription of five dollars persons become members of the association, receive all its publications, and are entitled to take part in its meetings here and elsewhere.

NEW METHOD OF ILLUMINATION.—The Reading Railroad Company, with the help of Professor Morton, have been experimenting with a view of lighting up their track at the Richmond coal wharves. The results thus far have been very satisfactory. With a single oxy-hydrogen light and a good reflector they were able to illuminate the road for the distance of one mile. It is proposed to use two such burners, to be placed on high towers, which will give all the light necessary. The jets and gas reservoirs have already been ordered. The region around the coal wharves is usually in total darkness. The gas for the light is to be furnished by a New York company, lately formed, who intend to manufacture oxygen by a new process and pump it into reservoirs for the small cost of five cents per cubic foot. The great decrease of expense will bring the oxy-hydrogen light into much more general use. It can be employed for lighting store windows, for parades, and the like. An agency is about being established in this city.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—About 11 o'clock last night an attempt was made to fire the row of new dwellings on Sansom street, above Thirty-fourth. Officers Greer and Rowe, whilst passing along Chesnut street, discovered a light in one of them, and on entering found that a lot of shavings had been piled up against the door and fired. A hole had already been burnt through the floor, and the door was in flames. It was speedily wrested from its hinges and thrown into the street. On entering another building the same state of affairs existed. Whilst crossing the lots the officers saw a man run from the buildings and jump into a Chesnut street car. For some reason unexplained they allowed him to escape.

THE USE OF THE BLACKJACK.—Thomas Morris entered a drinking saloon, corner of Grape and Cresson streets, Manayunk, kept by one James Lodge, on Saturday night, when he asked for drinks and lodging. Being somewhat seedy in appearance he received in lieu thereof an application of sole leather which forced him into the street, one of the occupants of the establishment following out soon after. Thomas went for him with a blackjack, which he applied to his cranium. For this Thomas was taken before Alderman Gibson, who committed him in default of $600 bail.

EARLY SPRING FLOWERS.—How beautiful, after the long sleep of winter, to see the early crocus and snow-drop, followed by the beautifully-tinted and odorous hyacinth, the gaudy tulip and crown imperial, the poet's narcissus, jonquil, iris, lily, and a host of other lovely flowers! All who appreciate beauty and have a love for flowers should plant one of Mr. Dreer's assortments of bulbous roots, or send for his beautifully-illustrated catalogue of bulbs, and make their own selection. See his advertisement in our columns.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEDALS.—There are now on exhibition at the seed store of H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street, three beautifully executed medals of this society. The large gold medal was awarded, at the late exhibition of the Society, to the Kansas State Horticultural Society, for the finest display of fruit ever exhibited in this city. One of the silver medals was awarded to the Franklin County Horticultural Society, and the other to the West Jersey Fruit-Growers' Association, for fine displays of fruit.

SUICIDE.—As one of the Camden ferry-boats was about leaving Federal street slip, Camden, late on Saturday night, an unknown man, evidently intoxicated, mounted the guards and leaped into the river. The boat was stopped as speedily as possible, and a search made for the unfortunate man, but resulted unsuccessfully. The individual was doubtless laboring under an attack of mania-a-potu. Nothing was left behind him that might lead to his identification.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Two good for nothing scamps named John Adams and John Heston were arrested about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon for attempting to steal a satchel from a lady who was passing along Ridge avenue, near Green street. Alderman Massey held the pair in $1500 bail each.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, this afternoon, were arraigned John Walsh, alias Long John, alias Scott, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly and having burglars' tools in his possession. John is a somewhat notorious hotel thief. The Alderman stated that he was wanted in Indiana to serve out an unexpired sentence, and would therefore hold him for a further hearing on Monday next.

Wm. Harris, colored, was charged with assaulting and robbing Moses Myers, residing No. 1240 South street, on Friday night last, of a pocket-book containing a promissory note for $100 and $1·85 in cash. The prisoner was committed to answer at court.

Edward Strange, charged with embezzling his employer's funds, Mr. J. W. Proctor, No. 920 Chesnut street, was up for a further hearing. The prisoner confessed to have taken about $500, and upon this was held in $800 bail to answer at court.

DEATH OF AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN.—Rev. George Washington Pauly died in this city, at the residence of his father, on Friday last, aged 27 years. He had recently entered on the ministry.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police of the Seventh district morning reported finding open sixteen houses during Saturday and last nights. The officers of the First district also reported finding nineteen houses in a similar condition.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.—A servant girl employed in the family of George M. Monroe, No. 933 Franklin street, has decamped with a velvet cloak and other clothing valued at $115.

ERIE.

Strike of a Thousand Brakemen—Fisk, Jr.'s, Body-guard of Fifteen Hundred.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

A report became current in Jersey City yesterday afternoon that the entire body of brakemen employed on the freight trains of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway struck on Saturday night. The cause of the strike is said to have been in consequence of the discharge of three of the brakemen on Friday, and substituting in their places three men not belonging to that organization. The brakemen held a meeting in Port Jervis and demanded the immediate restoration of the three discharged men to their situations. The company declined to accede to the demand, and the consequence was that on Saturday evening the men held another meeting, when a strike was resolved upon, to take effect at once. As the trains came into Port Jervis the brakemen engaged in running them were notified of the action taken, and at once left off work, in consequence of which nearly the entire amount of freight that was being moved over the road is now standing up on the tracks at Port Jervis. No freight trains arrived at or departed from Jersey City yesterday.

Admiral Fisk declares that he will not submit to dictation, and furthermore that he will fill the places of the strikers with a set of new men. With this view he, yesterday afternoon and evening, had scouts out in Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken, and New York, gathering up an armed body guard of 1000 to 1500 men to proceed with him to Port Jervis. His intention is to pay off the strikers and employ these green men to move the freight trains, and, in case of interference, to fight their way through. Admiral Fisk's scouts were authorized to offer $5 a day and expenses. In Jersey City over 150 men, mostly "fire ladies," were obtained in the lower part of the city. A large number of recruits were also obtained in New York, and they were generally pretty rough characters. Shortly after 9 o'clock some sixty runners came over in a body from New York, but when they learned that they would receive only five dollars per day refused to go. They wanted twenty-five dollars apiece, and thought that was reasonable enough to run the risk of getting their "heads broken." Shortly after 10 o'clock a special train was sent out loaded with men, and others were to follow as fast as the men could be brought in. The passenger trains will run as usual.

THE NILE.

The Annual Inundation.

The yearly inundation of the Nile has been even greater than usual this year. The London *News* says:—

"The Nile mud has fertilized the Desert sands and drawn a belt of garden-ground all down the long course of the river, and the Desert air has made the atmosphere the brightest and most salubrious in the world. But the struggle between Nile and Desert, sand and mud, drought and flood, has gone on with varied fortunes. Year by year the one anxiety of the Egyptian people, whether under a Pharaoh or a Khedive, has been the rise of the Nile. When it falls short the Desert gains upon them, and famine stares them in the face; when it rises above its normal flood, it sweeps away their villages and drowns the fields it should fertilize. This year has been a year of excess. The river has risen to an unusual height and flooded the cotton-fields. Hitherto an excess of water has been a smaller calamity than a deficiency; now, the new cotton culture has made an excess probably as much dreaded as a failure. By the last advices, however, we hear that the waters are subsiding, and that the cotton crop, which has not yet sustained any fatal damage, will probably be saved."

The Russian Skoptzi.

The *Golos* of St. Petersburg states that the principal meeting place of the Skoptzi (sect of the mutilated) has just been discovered at Moscow in the house of four brothers named Koudrin. These men had a photographic studio near the theatre, where the idols adored by the Skopzi were manufactured. M. Tikhomiroff, the Crown prosecutor, has discovered some of the persons employed in this manufacture, who have confessed that the Skoptzi hold their religious meetings in the house at night, and that there is a convent attached to the building. An inquiry has since taken place, from which it appears that the brothers Koudrin have been in the habit of kidnapping children between the ages of 8 and 12, and then forcing them to become members of the sect. The district of Serpoukhov, in which the house is situated, is said to be full of Skoptzi, and forty-eight women belonging to the sect have been arrested.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The week in Wall street has been full of incidents, and the various departments of business have shown interesting phases. Perhaps the most striking feature was the decline in gold to 126¾—the lowest point touched since March, 1865. The downward movement in the precious metal caused considerable alarm among those who have been holders ever since the days of the panic, and was employed by the speculative fraternity for a rather successful raid upon the Government bond market. The decline was assisted by the curious position in which the culmination of the gold corner left the street. On the day that the price tumbled from 165, speculators who had capital enough to keep from bankruptcy found themselves all possessed of gold at prices ranging from 135 upwards. The inability of the 'bulls' to take gold at the high figures of the eventful Friday placed the 'bears' on the other side of the market; for they had bought gold to deliver which the 'bulls' were unable to buy from them. The lowest point touched on the last day of the corner was 132½, which is therefore the starting point of the present decline. A few shrewd operators, foreseeing the effect of such a condition of affairs, sold for a further decline, and have therefore rallied the market by stages as it went down. The short interest at the present time is not large; for among merchants and business men who have conducted transactions on a basis of gold at 130, and above, it is difficult to dissipate the impression that gold is cheap at the prices of the week, and hence there was a great deal of buying, under which the price reached to 127½, and then fell to 126¾ at the close. The rates paid for carrying gold have been the best index of the fact that the outside purchases were very large.

"Foreign exchange was steady and firm at the close, on the basis of 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty day, and 109½ for sight sterling bills, the difference of five-eighths per cent. in the two classes being due to the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount.

"The market for commercial paper was characterized by high rates, the dealings outside the banks being quite limited. Prime paper was sluggish at ten to fifteen per cent. The suspension of a prominent grocery and liquor house was reported on Saturday, but their embarrassment is ascribed to speculations outside their legitimate line of business, one of the firm being a reputed operator in mining stocks.

"The money market was irregular, and the rate on call ranged from four to seven per cent. At the close on Saturday there was more steadiness at five to six per cent.

"The weekly statement of the associated banks reflects the movement of the crops, the shipments of currency leading to a decrease in the item of legal-tenders amounting to over two millions of dollars. Inasmuch as the Treasury operations of the week in gold sales and bond purchases were in favor of the street, this loss is quite large, and exhibits the extent of the demand which the banks have been called upon to meet. The increase in specie through the Government sales of gold and disbursements of the November coin interest is over three millions; so that the banks actually gain a million in reserve. As the deposits have increased about two millions, the gain in surplus over the legal reserve is only half a million. The pressure for discounts is reflected in the increase of the items of loans."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton Advises the President as to Cuban Affairs—The Death of Stewart—A Fat Office Begging—Collector Grinnell and the New York Custom House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Banking Facilities.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Boutwell, General Spinner and other Treasury officials have come to the conclusion that the volume of currency is inadequate to the wants of the country. The Secretary, therefore, is maturing a plan, which will be set forth in his report, to give the Southwest sufficient banking facilities.

The Death of Admiral Stewart.

The order issued by Secretary Robeson, announcing the death of Admiral Stewart, says his name is most intimately associated with the early glory of the navy, and his deeds have been and will remain bright examples for study and emulation to all its officers.

Senator Morton and Cuban Affairs.

Senator Morton had a protracted interview with the President to-day concerning Cuban and financial affairs. Mr. Morton holds that the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents is a matter entirely belonging to the Executive, and he informed the President that as he has full authority to do so, if, in his judgment, circumstances warrant it. He should issue his proclamation at once, and not wait for Congress to meet.

A Rich Office Goes Begging.

Secretary Boutwell is still unable to secure a successor to Butterfield as Sub-Treasurer at New York, all persons offered it having declined it.

The New York Custom House.

There is considerable commotion about affairs in the New York Custom House. An effort is being made to get Collector Grinnell out, but it appears that there is nothing thus far to justify the removal of that officer. He arrived this morning, and had a long interview with the Secretary and President.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Failure.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The firm of A. Binney & Co., the oldest liquor house, probably, in the city, failed, this morning, for a large amount. They say that their assets are double their liabilities, but their inability to get paper discounted forces them to suspend.

The Money Market.

Money is easy at 5@6. Discounts extremely light, 12 to 20. This has already caused one failure—A. Binney & Co.—and creates much difficulty among mercantile men. Even the best paper is a drug in the market. Capitalists are feeling insecure of the action of the next Congress. Stocks and Governments are strong and irregular. Gold fairly steady at 126⅞@126¾.

Accidentally Killed.

SARATOGA, Nov. 8.—Thomas Brown, Superintendent of the Palmer Falls Company, at Corinth, was accidentally shot and killed by the night watchman there.

More Snow.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—It is snowing briskly this morning.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Montana.

HELENA, Nov. 8.—A fire broke out to-day in the Variety Theatre, and nothing was saved. The fire spread across the street and consumed seven private dwellings. The total loss is $35,000. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, but fortunately towards the hills, and the town was saved.

FROM CANADA.

Obituary.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—Hon. P. M. Van Koughnet, Chancellor of Ontario, died suddenly on Sunday evening, at his residence in Toronto.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 City 6s, Old...	94¾	100 sh Read R..b30.	49
$1000 Pa R 2m 6s..c.	94⅞	200 do.....	48⅞
$2000 Cityés, New 2d.101		100 do..s10wn.	48⅞
$500 Read 6s, 43-80, cash..	89	200 do.....ls.	49⅛
		100 do.....	48⅞
$3000 Pa 6s, 2 se..ls.	106½	100 do.....48·94
$3000 Leh V new bs. reg....	95	100 do..b7flat.	49
		200 Leh N St...b30.	34
12 sh Mor Cl Pf..s5.	56	100 do.....	33¾
21 sh Leh Val..s3.	54½	100 do.....b30.	34
8 do.....	54¾	100 sh Cata Pf.....	34
3 do.....	54¾	200 sh Penna...b30.	34
18 sh 2d & 3d St R.	40¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, N..ls.	101	$3000 Phila & E 7s.	85
$1000 do...Old.	94½	100 sh Read..s60wn.	48¾
$500 C & A m 6s '89.	93¾	200 do..ls.s60.	48¾
$1000 Pa R 1 m....	97	100 sh Ph & E..b60.	29¼
$1000 do.....	97	13 sh Leh V R.....	54½

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA

MINCED MEAT.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 4frp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WINTER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN

Undershirts and Drawers.

Cartwright & Warner's Merino.
Cartwright & Warner's Scarlet Cashmeres.
Cartwright & Warner's Shetland.
All the best domestic makes.
Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 mths2mrp No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Arrest of a Would-be Assassinator of Napoleon—Illness of King Victor Emanuel and D'Auvergne.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Death of Admiral Stewart—Naval Orders—Disaster on the Lakes—Eight Lives Lost.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Redistribution of the Currency.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Senator Morton is preparing a bill, which he will introduce early in the coming session, providing for the redistribution of the currency, which will give the South and West bank circulation to enable them to accommodate the business interests of those sections.

Official Announcement of the Death of Admiral Stewart.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following General Order was issued to-day:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 8, 1869.—The Department has the melancholy duty of announcing to the Navy and the Marine Corps the death of Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, the oldest and one of the most distinguished of its officers, after more than seventy-one years of service to his country. He died in the ninety-second year of his age, at his residence in Bordentown, New Jersey, at fifteen minutes past three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the sixth day of November, inst. His name is most intimately associated with the earliest glories of the Navy, and his deeds have been, and will remain, bright examples for the study and emulation of all its officers.

He will be buried at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 10th instant. The flag will be displayed at half-mast at all the navy yards and stations, and on all United States ships of war in commission in our own waters on the day of the funeral, and on all United States ships of war in foreign waters on the day of the receipt of this order, and thirteen minute-guns will be fired at noon on the day of the funeral at all the navy yards and stations where this order is received in time. The commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia will also render to the deceased such further honors, not inconsistent with regulations, as may be desired by his family.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Edward P. Lull is detached from command of the Nantasket, and granted sick leave. Lieutenant Commander George H. Perkins is detached from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to command the Nantasket. Lieutenant Commander W. N. Allen is detached from the Dictator, and ordered to command the Swatara. Lieutenant Commander E. A. Walker is detached from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Dictator. Lieutenant C. H. Black is ordered to the Naval Academy. Master Charles H. Judd is ordered to the Miantonomah, and Ensign Thomas H. Stevens is ordered to the Michigan.

Consul Appointed.

Benjamin D. Mantin, of Rhode Island, has been appointed United States Consul at Colonia, Uruguay.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Pere Hyacinthe and the Bostonians who Wanted Him to Visit the "Hub."

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—About two hundred members of the Evangelical denominations of this city met in the Meionian Hall to-day with reference to the reception of Father Hyacinthe in Boston. Rev. Dr. Kirk, from the committee appointed to confer with the distinguished Carmelite, made his report, which was read. It stated that the committee had sent Rev. George Prentiss to New York to meet Pere Hyacinthe. Mr. Prentiss saw the Father, and made to him an address recounting his services to civil and religious reform, his demand on foreign governments for proper concessions, his devotion to God and to liberty of conscience, closing with an invitation to visit Boston.

To the address of Mr. Prentiss, Father Hyacinthe returned the following:—"I am very sensible of the high honor paid me in the greeting from the clergy whom you represent. I am touched by your expressions of Christian sympathy and affection. I am a Catholic and hope to remain one. I have not broken with the Church, but its abuses. I recognize true Christians in all Protestant bodies, for I believe that the true Church, embracing all who hold Christ as their head, is far wider than any earthly organization. My purpose in coming to America is to escape excitement and rest a little. I shall soon return to Europe, but I hope again to visit this country. I shall visit Boston in November, if possible, and then should be glad to see those whom you represent, and to explain more fully my position. The future is dark and uncertain, but I shall obey conscience to the end. Greet in my name with Christian salutations those in whose name you greet me." The committee was continued, and Bishop Eastburn was added to it.

FROM EUROPE.

A Man Who Wanted to Assassinate Napoleon.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—An unknown man, while prowling about Compeigne yesterday, was taken into custody, and upon being searched was found to be armed. He admitted that his intention was to assassinate the Emperor. He has been taken care of.

A Minister Ill.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs is quite ill.

Victor Emanuel.

No further despatches have been received to-day from Florence, and there is much anxiety to know the condition of King Victor Emanuel.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 8—Evening.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82¾; of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 78. Stocks steady. Erie R. R., 21; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales foot up 10,000 bales, of which 2000 bales were for export and speculation. Winter Wheat, 9s. 7d. Fine Rosin, 14s.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. Linseed Oil, £29. Tallow, 46s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 9d@29s. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 9d.@62s.

FROM THE WEST.

Wreck of a Schooner—Eight Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The schooner Titan, with a cargo of wheat, was wrecked on the morning of the fifth, near Pentwater, Lake Michigan, and eight lives lost. No further particulars have been received.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Safe Robberies and Disasters in New England—Murder at Omaha—The Denver Pacific Railroad.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

National and Savings Bank Robbery.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—The burglars who robbed the National bank and Savings bank at Wolfboro, on Saturday, carried off about $25,000 in available funds, several thousand dollars being private deposits. A reward of $2000 is offered for the arrest of the burglars.

All Hands Sick.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The British schooner Frank, from St. Domingo City for Boston, put into Provincetown on November 7. All hands sick with fever. The mate and one seaman died on the voyage.

Destructive Fire.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 8.—The Lake House and Noyes' block were burned to-day. Loss, $75,000; mostly covered by insurance. One man, J. D. Fish, was fatally, and nine others were more or less injured by a falling wall.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Edward Gilchrist, surgeon in the United States navy and resident physician of Chelsea Naval Hospital, died on Saturday, aged 57.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Transactions, Accidents, and Crime in Omaha.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—Thirty-eight miles of the Denver Pacific Railroad track are already laid, and it is progressing three-quarters of a mile a day.

The first snow of the season fell last night.

Last night a young man attempted to drive across the river at Lasalle street, where there was no bridge. Mistaking the snow on a bank for the road, the horse leaped upon a scow on the bank and threw the young man into the river. He was finally rescued.

Alfred Waters, a bar-tender in a saloon on Clark street, was shot dead last night by a drunken customer.

FROM NEW YORK.

Litigant Newsmen.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The case of Moore against Myers was argued in the Superior Court to-day, involving the privilege of printing and distributing programmes and advertisements in Booth's Theatre. The defense claimed any body had such right. Plaintiff claimed the sole right under a license from the manager of the theatre. No decision was rendered.

Chess.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The grand chess tournament announced for to-day at the Europa Rooms was postponed till to-morrow. Delegations from chess clubs throughout the country are expected to be present and take part in the games. Major H. Warwick will superintend it.

FROM CANADA.

Marine Disaster.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—The schooner Jane McDonald sprung aleak in a dock in Consecon harbor during the late gale. She had three thousand bushels of peas on board.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES, TO MATC